Tribune.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. BEST WHITE CHINA AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, ... DINNER, TEA AND TOILET WARE. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. 100 Walnut and Cherry Bedsteads, And a large stock of superior NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, MELODEON, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve, for Cash. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, At Dwelling House No. 227 Michigan avenue. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 24 Lake street, corner of Franklin, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 24 Lake street, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade—in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST 12th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46 Dearborn street, Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER ...... Sole owner and manager. Engagement of the favorite artist, C. W. COULDOCK, And first appearance in Chicago of his daughter, MISS C. COULDOCK. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15th, will be presented the beautiful domestic drama of THE WILLOW COPSE. ... GRAND DANCE ...... Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the Farce of THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Baggs, with Song ...... Mr. Dillon.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 35 Clark street, Post Office Box 6186, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, ... 124 Randolph street, ...

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. J. B. WALKER, 53 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, ... Post Office Box 3227.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. ... T. W. BAXTER & CO.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. ... CONDITION OF GRAIN. ... J. C. RICHARDS, ... New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

... ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

There is no doubt that a battle commenced at or near Harper's Ferry on Saturday, and was continued all day yesterday. Dispatches from several points within ... of that point state that ... firing was heard. The fight has undoubtedly been a desperate and bloody one. The position of McClellan's army when last heard from, render it probable that they have taken a hand in the fight. What has been the result of the battle is not known; at least it has not been made public by those who do or should know, but it is surmised at Washington and Baltimore to have been favorable to the Union cause. Time must soon settle the question. Pretty direct information from Jackson's army indicates that he crossed, with his whole force, into Virginia, at Williamsport, on Friday. If so, he is now probably at Harper's Ferry.

A VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Our dispatches report a decisive victory to the federal arms at Mumfordsville, Ky., on Friday. Mumfordsville is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is remembered in connection with the position occupied by a portion of our army during the siege of Bowling Green. No doubt the rebel force had been sent to that portion to intercept movements between Louisville and Nashville.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The news from Western Virginia is exciting. The rebels, 5,000 strong, attacked our forces at or near Gauley, consisting of two Ohio regiments. Our forces were enabled to escape, and retreat down the Kanawha to Charlestown, which they entirely destroyed, together with the salt works, and thence towards Point Pleasant, on the Ohio. During the retreat several severe battles were fought, in which the enemy were pretty severely punished.

Fourth Congressional District.

The Republicans of the 4th congressional district, consisting of the counties of Adams, Hancock, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren, met in convention at Monmouth on Thursday last, and on the 6th ballot nominated the Hon. Charles B. Lawrence for Congress, he receiving one vote more than Hon. Jackson Grimshaw of Quincy.

On the first ballot Judge Lawrence received twenty-three votes, and Jackson Grimshaw thirty-two. On the last ballot Lawrence received 34½ votes, being one majority and was then unanimously nominated. Messrs. Willson and Atkinson were also candidates before the convention.

The delegates from Adams and Hancock supported Mr. Grimshaw most heartily, but acquiesced without a murmur to the will of the majority. Grimshaw is exceedingly popular where he is best known, and so is Judge Lawrence. They are both able and true men, and it would be as difficult for an outsider to choose between them as it was for the Republicans of their district.

Mr. Lawrence is a resident of Warren county, and is the present judge of that circuit, we believe. He is a most excellent man, sound and true as steel, and will if elected, do honor to the district and State. He can't be defeated unless the Republicans have sent 1,000 more soldiers to the field than the Democrats, and all the war Democrats vote against him and for the Tory candidate, which they will not do by considerable.

General Hunter.

A New York correspondent writes: "Gen. Hunter, late in command at Port Royal, arrived in town to-day. He will proceed to Washington this evening. During the day Gen. Hunter has been called upon by many of his personal friends, and to these he has spoken very freely in reference to the military situation at Port Royal. Gen. Hunter is represented as entertaining a very confident opinion that Charleston can be taken by our gunboats, and that it is the occasion of much surprise, even to the rebels themselves, that an attempt, at least, to capture it, has not ere this been made. The general freely admits that his ideas as to the effectiveness of the negro as a soldier, have undergone considerable modification since the failure of his late experiments in that line at Hilton Head.

There is not a particle of truth in the latter statement. On the contrary, Gen. Hunter in conversation with a member of Congress from this State, whom he met in New York, ... his firm conviction that if the government would declare the slaves emancipated and permit them to fight for the Union, the rebellion would be crushed out speedily and effectually, and until that be done he has small hope of a successful issue of the contest. He declares that if the government had sent him a few more regiments and gunboats instead of withdrawing half his force, he would have taken Charleston and Savannah, and with the aid of the loyal negroes swept the rebels out of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and restored these States to the complete possession of the United States. But kid glove police prevailed and nothing was accomplished.

Maine Election.

Returns from 141 towns and cities give an aggregate vote for governor as follows:

Abner Coburn, (Republican)	28,700
Bion Bradbury, (Peace Democrat)	22,391
Chas. D. Jameson, (War Democrat)	3,112
Coburn's majority	3,297

His ultimate majority in the State will be from 7,000 to 8,000. Compared with last year this will be a falling off on the Republican vote of 6,000 to 7,000.

Sweat, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the 1st district by some 300 majority. Sweat is a War Democrat and thoroughly committed to the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is squelched.

Alton City Election.

Hon. A. Buckmaster was elected mayor of Alton on the 9th inst., with a council and most of the other city officers of like stripe, the only exception being Henry S. Baker, for City Attorney, and Philip Peters for street commissioner. The vote was small.

FROM MISSOURI.

Orders from the Secretary of War to Put the Confiscation Act into Operation Without Delay.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—In compliance with orders from the secretary of war, General Schofield has ordered the provost marshal general of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the confiscation act so far as the provisions of said act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in the district.

The property liable to confiscation in the district is estimated at $50,000,000.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1862.

Stringent orders have been issued against straggling by Gen. Halleck. He notices with regret that the practice of straggling has again become prevalent in the army. Straggling is invariably accompanied by marauding and theft. Henceforward, leaving the ranks without permission will be punished severely, even to the penalty of death.

Surgeons are enjoined to a strict and industrious performance of their duties in regard to the care of the sick and disabled. Generals commanding corps are to halt frequently, and roll calls will be had at every halt, as well as at the commencement and end of every march.

All adjutants are to make out a list of absentees, and all stragglers are to be examined before the officers of the regiment. If the excuse is not deemed sufficient, the word "straggler" is to be entered after the name of the offender, and his pay stopped for the period of absence.

Field officers are vested with the same powers as a regimental court-martial. In cases of urgent necessity, a ticket of leave may be furnished a soldier for a given time by the company officers, who shall always go provided with tickets for such contingency.

In such case of absence, the musket, haversack and knapsack, shall be borne by the soldiers' comrades. When an examination of stragglers shall show any neglect of duty on the part of any company officer, the name of the offending officer shall be reported for dismissal or court-martial.

On a march, the provost shall throw out cavalry to the flanks and rear to arrest and return all stragglers to their regiments. All officers, of whatever grade or regiment, are vested with authority to drive forward all stragglers to their regiments, and resistance is at the risk of death.

All houses on the line of march are to be occupied by the provost guard, and protected against injury, and marauding and maltreating are made punishable with death, the sentence of which is "to be executed promptly and in the most public manner." I regret to say that the property of the Hon. F. P. Blair, Sr., at Silver Spring, suffered very severely from the troops following on its march two or three days ago.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER THINKS OF OUR ARMY.

Mr. Stoeckl, the Russian minister, after seeing our troops as they marched past on their way to Rockville the other night, said that he had the finest army in the world, but the soldier could do his duty who carried so much baggage on his person. Twice as much baggage as a Russian soldier was allowed, and far more awkwardly and ungracefully placed than his load.

KNAPSACKS SENT BACK.

... loads of knapsacks were sent ... from the front last night. This forms a ... necessity to the Russian minister's ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862. NUMBER 58.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Battle on the Upper Potomac.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THE DIRECTION OF HARPER'S FERRY AND MARTINSBURG.

EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Great Rush of Armed Citizens to Harrisburg.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION IN FREDERICK ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

Gen. McClellan in Frederick on Friday.

Gen. Longstreet at Hagerstown and Gen. Lee at Boonsboro.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The *Bulletin* is out with an extra with the following:

"HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—Men are wanted in companies. Philadelphia should respond immediately. There is no time for delay. A heavy battle has been progressing south of Hagerstown for the last four hours. We have been telegraphing all day for home guards and grey reserves, and hope they will report in companies as all others do. Send along the men."

A dispatch has just been received from Col. Thomas A. Scott, from Harrisburg, stating that a battle has been going on below Hagerstown between Jackson's and Miles' forces, and calling on all troops to rush to Harrisburg. Our citizens are making a prompt response. Hundreds of armed men are rushing through the streets for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who are prepared to forward 10,000 men to Harrisburg to-night. The reported defeat of Jackson is not credited in well-informed circles here, and the active preparations of the governor indicate that he does not put much trust in it. It is more probable that the rebel army has selected Williamsport as a base of operations, and is establishing connections with Virginia at that point. The Chambersburg telegraph operator says that he heard firing all the afternoon in the vicinity of Martinsburg.

URBANA, Md., Sept. 12.—We learn through one of our correspondents that Gen. Pleasanton reported this forenoon that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons with a large guard going in the direction of Frederick. There is no doubt that the troops under Jackson and Longstreet who were at Frederick have gone to Hagerstown. Hill's division left Adamstown yesterday, and is on its way toward Point of Rocks. Sugar Loaf Mountain was occupied that day by our forces, and the rebel signal officers captured. Everything shows that the rebels are leaving the Monocacy for Hagerstown. If they do not dispute our passage of the Monocacy, we shall be in Frederick to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon our cavalry entered Frederick and found it deserted by the rebels. Our people have been very kindly treated by the people of Frederick.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Military excitement is intense. Large numbers of armed citizens are leaving for Harrisburg.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Our information in regard to the crossing over the Potomac is from the most reliable sources. A dispatch from Frederick at noon to-day, says firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry began early this morning and continued till 11 o'clock. It then ceased, and commenced again at noon.

Gen. Hooker took possession of Frederick last night, and McClellan entered that city with his staff this morning. The dispatch also says we have captured the rebel wagon trains. The impression at Frederick undoubtedly is that the cannonading was at Harper's Ferry.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—Heavy artillery firing was heard at Greencastle and Chambersburg this morning, in the direction of Williamsport. The main body of rebels don't appear to have gone to Hagerstown. Longstreet's division only is there, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 men, apparently to obtain forage and supplies for the balance of the rebel army, at Boonesboro.

Our pickets have been driven into the State line.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The following dispatch has been received from Gov. Curtin:

"HARRISBURG, Sept. 13, 1:30 p. m.—Contradict the report that no more troops are wanted in Harrisburg; at once. I want troops at once and in companies. I cannot wait for the formation of brigades and regiments. We are sending forward troops every hour. (Signed) A. G. CURTIN."

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—The mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding citizens leaving town on penalty of arrest. Martial law has not been proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—By order of Major General Banks, commanding defenses of Washington, the order allowing civilians to cross the bridges and ferries over the Potomac, has been countermanded. Passes will be required as heretofore, and granted only in case of extreme necessity.

While coming into the city from the Soldier's Home to-day, President Lincoln's life was put in peril by his his horse, a spirited and powerful animal, running away with him and nearly throwing him. He succeeded in checking the career of his steed at the cost of a sprained wrist.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The police made an important capture last night at the house of Dr. T. N. Williamson, seven miles from this city, on the Hookerstown road. Having received information that some rebel officers from the invading army were being feted by their friends, the police proceeded thither and surrounded the house and bagged the whole party, as follows: Capt. Harry Gilmer, co. F, Stuart's cavalry; Grafton D. Carlisle and Lieut. Bain. These men were disguised in citizens' dress. The police also seized Dr. Williamson, their entertainer, and the following gentlemen, his friends: J. T. Hayward, J. H. Buchanan, Alexander Cary and Martin Magraw. The whole party were brought to this city, and are now in close custody. The police were armed with rifles and prepared for any emergency. These rebel officers belong to this city. It is thought they will, as they justly should, meet the fate of spies.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Militia Returning Home.

GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Bragg's, Kirby Smith's and Humphrey Marshall's Forces.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Gov. Tod has sent home the militia sent here for the defense of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky, the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets were thronged with people to welcome them home. The rebels are reported at Walton, twenty miles south.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling back towards the Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—A gentleman from Frankfort, who arrived here to-day, says only 150 rebel cavalry were there. Most of the troops had moved some distance from town. Reliable information is received. Bragg is now at Tompkinsville. Two deserters from Buckner's army say Buckner was at Sparta, Tenn., Tuesday last, with 10,000 men, and was marching towards Kentucky.

LAGRANGE, Ky., Sept. 13.—Capt. Morris, returned from a scouting expedition, reports 500 rebel cavalry at Newcastle. They captured the telegraph operator at Eminence, and threaten to hang him unless he gives them his instrument.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence. Some stragglers, taken by our scouts, say they had 20,000 men; others say only 10,000 advanced this side of Florence under General Heath. Prisoners say the retreat was made because they heard of Buell's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Bragg. Our scouts last night report the enemy retreating in confusion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The whole of Buell's army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Bragg, who follows in our rear guard at a respectful distance. The city has been fortified. General Thomas will be placed in command, with orders to defend the city at all hazards. Before this reaches you, the fate of Nashville will have been decided.

An advance composed of the 79th Pennsylvania, 1st Wisconsin and 17th Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, left here to tender their respects to Kirby Smith's rear. 15,000 men under Buell will leave to-night for the same destination. 8,000 men from the army of Rosecrans, under command of Jeff. C. Davis, arrived here to day for the purpose of reinforcing Buell. Mayor Polk is in town to-day—a refugee from Columbia. Capitol Hill is being fortified. Bragg will not catch us napping. Secessionists are very bold. Unionists trustful and undaunted.

[From the Louisville Journal of yesterday.]

A reasonable doubt no longer exists that the whole of the rebel army of Gen. Braxton Bragg is now in Kentucky. The movements of the corps of Bragg's army under Gen. Kirby Smith are known to our readers as far as we have been able to obtain information of them. We have lately been put in possession of facts which establish beyond doubt that two other corps of the same army have also entered the State. We briefly publish these facts for the benefit of our readers, adding that they are obtained from most reliable authority. Our readers are also acquainted with the fact that Gen. Buell's positions at Battle Creek, Huntsville and McMinnville have been evacuated by that admirable officer. Many newspapers, ignorant of the rebel movements have blamed Gen. Buell for his inaction and his late retrogressive movements.

Gen. Bragg massed his army at Chattanooga and Knoxville, East Tennessee. The column or corps under Gen. Kirby Smith succeeded in flanking Gen. G. W. Morgan, and, with but one battle of any consequence, that of Tazewell, effected the design of getting into his rear and then further into Kentucky. All the details of his movement are familiar to our readers. The other two corps have moved with equal secrecy and effect, and are now attempting a junction with Smith. The army of Major General Bragg is divided into three *corps d'armee* under Major Generals Wm. J. Hardee, Leonidas Polk, and Kirby Smith. Each of these corps would number about 15,000 men, if the regiments were full, but it is not probable that, of this whole army, 40,000 effective infantry can be brought into action. The cavalry force of the two corps, under Hardee and Pope, is estimated at 5,000, and it is known that they have each three batteries of light artillery, and several pieces of heavy guns. Among the division commanders in Hardee's corps are S. B. Buckner, Henry W. Hillard, and a brigadier-general Slaughter. This Slaughter we cannot recall to mind, and it has been suggested to us that Savage of Tennessee, is meant. With Buckner our readers are familiar. It is rumored he has been made a major-general. There is little doubt that he commands a division of this army, organized to penetrate a country with which he is so intimately acquainted, and in which, were it useless to deny, he has a wide-spread and evil influence over certain classes of people. Cheatham, of Tennessee, Anderson, of Pensacola notoriety, and Manry of Tennessee, have divisions in Polk's corps.

While the two corps of this army thus organized under Hardee and Polk, Bragg, on or about the 23d of August, crossed the Tennessee River at Harrison, a few miles above Chattanooga, the stream at that time being easily forded. On the evening of the 27th of August he had marched westward by the mountain road to Dunlap. At the time of reaching this point, our informant first saw them, and, lying in the bushes near town, marked them go by. He counted forty pieces of field artillery, five regiments of cavalry, and thirty-six regiments of infantry, the ranks of which appeared to him to be nearly or quite full. He represents that the men were well armed and the cavalry well mounted. The batteries were very complete, all the appointments being new and full. The regiments moved with but three wagons each, and it was stated in Dunlap that the officers were allowed to carry little or no baggage. The troops were provided with large tarpaulins, which they stretched from tree to tree, and under which whole companies can sleep in comfort. The wagons were used to haul forage, the ten tarpaulins of a regiment taking up but little room. The men lived off the country. Many of the infantry were mounted on horses with bridles improvised from ropes and the like. The whole force moved speedily up the valley of the Sequatchy River, and were at Pikeville on the 30th of August.

On the same day a large force was thrown forward toward McMinnville and Nashville from Pikeville. The rebel cavalry made an advance far towards McMinnville, and one or two smart skirmishes were had with our troops thrown forward from that point. In the meantime the rest of the rebel army was moving northeast towards Cassville, and, on the 1st of September the advance reached the mountains at Cassville, having ascended by the "Grassy Cave" road, while the force thrown toward McMinnville was suddenly withdrawn and followed the main army. Positive information of this movement reached General Buell on September 2d.

General Bragg entered Kentucky at Albany, Clinton county, on the 5th of the present month. It is understood that he had designs against Bowling Green, and moved on toward the Cumberland River. He crossed this stream on the 6th or 7th—in all probability the latter date. This is the last definite account which we have of him. He found his designs against Bowling Green frustrated, and is understood to have moved northward toward Columbia, in Adair county. He is now said to be in that vicinity, and, from all the information we have from other sources, this surmise is not an improbable one.

It is likely that Bragg, at the head of his large force, is to combine with Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall. Of course the combined force will be formidable in numbers and discipline.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The project of attacking Cincinnati has, it would seem, been abandoned by the rebels. That it was their intention to attempt the capture of this city is quite probable. That Kirby Smith promised his men the privilege of quartering here, there is no doubt. But the rebel leader missed his opportunity. Had he moved promptly forward from Richmond against Cincinnati, he would have found our defenses comparatively weak; but a week's delay was sufficient for adequate preparation, and every hour of this time was used to advantage. Yesterday, thanks to our citizens, our regular soldiers, our independent military companies, and the squirrel riflemen, who poured in by the thousands from the rural districts, our generals were in condition to repulse an army 75,000 strong. The rebels discovered this, and consequently, on Thursday night, they retreated toward Lexington, leaving in their camps and on the road, evidences of a hasty march. The natural conclusion to be drawn from this retreat, is that the project of attacking Cincinnati has been abandoned. We are aware, however, that they might, knowing that a portion of our forces here are temporary organizations, fall back to throw our commanders off their guard; but this is not likely; and supposing the rebels to be advised of the disposition of other columns of our armies, we may conclude that they have fallen back permanently, and that they will hardly stop this side of the Kentucky River. The understanding now is that Bragg crossed the Cumberland River on Sunday last, with 30,000 men, destined for Kentucky. It is also believed that Bragg and Kirby Smith expected to form a junction, either in Central Kentucky or south of the Kentucky River. General Buell having fallen back to Nashville, Bragg saw that the whole of his army would not be likely to remain there, and he discovered that Kirby Smith was in danger of having his retreat cut off. Hence Bragg's movement toward Kentucky. General Buell, we may remark—for the rebel generals are fully advised of it—also crossed the Cumberland River on Sunday, leaving Gen. Thomas with adequate force at Nashville, and yesterday Gen. Buell's rear was this side of Bowling Green. We have thus, at the present time, three columns in Kentucky—one with its base at Cincinnati; another at Louisville, and Buell coming in from Tennessee. A glance at the map will show that Kirby Smith, under these circumstances, which are all known to him, will not remain in Central Kentucky. He will be likely to march out more rapidly than he marched in, and it is not improbable that he may find a retreat far more hazardous than was his advance.

In this grand movement on the military chessboard the rebels have, we think, been outgeneraled. The rebel plan was to throw a force into Kentucky, while it was expected Buell would continue to maintain his long line of defenses in Tennessee and northern Alabama, held in check by feints that Bragg would keep up with a portion of his forces, while another portion would co-operate with Kirby Smith. This plan worked very well, until Buell suddenly withdrew from northern Alabama, concentrated his forces and fell back on Nashville. Bragg did not anticipate this movement; hence he was forced to push forward to the assistance of Smith, or leave the army of the latter in danger of being cut off. He moved accordingly, but Gen. Buell having also moved in the same direction, and having the advantage of roads, has doubtless come in ahead of Bragg, and has probably got in between the latter and Smith. Thus, it is seen, the situation is an interesting one, and promises to result to the advantage of the Union armies. That the rebels will soon be driven from Kentucky hardly admits of a doubt; and if the rebel invasion does not result disastrously to their cause, we mistake the signs. The indications are that we are on the eve of events that will more than reverse our recent disasters in Kentucky.

THE COLORED COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Arrangements Perfected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The government to-day completed the arrangements for the settlement of free colored persons in Central America, the precise place depending upon circumstances. Senator Pomeroy, who will conduct the expedition, has full powers in the premises. It will start early in October with 500 emigrants, nearly all them provided with implements of husbandry and everything necessary for comfort and industry. About 4,000 of the most desirable colored persons have already informed Senator Pomeroy of their desire to avail themselves of the President's colonization scheme.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Preparations to Repel the Rebel Invasion of Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, September 13, 1862.

Preparations are being made to resist any rebel movement in the southeast or southwest. Five companies of the 29th Missouri, Col. Covendia, left last night for Cape Girardeau. The 28th, Col. Fletcher, and the 25th, Col. Harding, have left for Pittman's Ferry on the Arkansas line. Another regiment is under marching orders.

The news of the intended advance of the rebels on Missouri is confirmed by every arrival from the southeast and southwest.

The Illinois regiments sent to St. Louis are still here.

The military authorities at Lexington are stopping all boats running above that point to prevent them from falling into rebel hands. There are many tons of goods here waiting shipment to Leavenworth and points above.

Restrictions on travel from this city continue as stringent as ever.

FROM CAIRO.

A Steamboat Captain on the Ohio Puts the Guerillas to Flight with a Quaker Gun.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 13, 1862.

The steamer Fitzhugh arrived from Cincinnati this morning, the heroine of an exploit rivaling the quaker guns of Manassas. [Before reaching Curlew, Ky., her officers were informed that they would probably meet with trouble from a company of guerillas, stationed there and advised them to be on their guard. There was not a gun on board, but the master managed to recover a piece of timber about five feet long and a foot in diameter, which, with a little paint, he managed so as to make it resemble a cannon, covered it with a tarpaulin and mounted it on a pair of trucks, and thus armed proposed to meet the enemy. Arriving at Curlew they found fifty guerillas drawn up in line, who incontinently demanded their surrender. Those on the boat said nothing, but brought up from the hold a number of small pieces of limestone sewed up in canvas bags to represent ammunition, and carefully laid them along side the gun. The harmless bit of wood was then turned toward the rascals, and the tarpaulin was about to be removed, when the doughty warriors took to their heels and ran as if the old Nick was after them. At Battery Rock, on the Illinois shore, another party numbering about forty who had crossed over the night previous in an old flat boat, essayed the same undertaking, but these too were put to flight by this mighty piece of ordnance.

The guerillas still remain north of the Ohio. Caseyville, Ky., is in rebel hands and a regiment of confederate cavalry is being raised in that vicinity.

The Mattie Cook was not burned as surmised a few days since. While making the return trip to Evansville, both her and the Ollie Sullivan were made the target for rebel bullets, without however inflicting any considerable damage.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Capture of Garibaldi—He is to be Sent to America.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 12.—The steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Queenstown, Thursday the 4th, passed this point *en route* to New York, at 8 o'clock last evening, and was boarded by the news boat.

Garibaldi has arrived at Spezzia. His wounds are in a favorable condition. Nothing has been done as to his final disposition.

The rebel steamer 290 received a heavy armament at sea, and will cruise and attack northern commerce.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 13.—The Jura arrived at Liverpool on the 1st, and the City of Baltimore arrived on the 2d.

The London peace society has issued an address, urging the Americans to make peace.

The pirate steamer 290 is commanded by the pirate Semmes, late of the Sumter, and is now called the Alabama.

London journals generally take a gloomy view of American affairs for the federal government.

Queen Victoria has gone to Germany.

Garibaldi's captors say he was wounded in the thigh and foot by a bayonet. His retreat was cut off and an unconditional surrender became inevitable. His resistance, nevertheless, was desperate. Rumor says the government contemplates sending him to America. Popular demonstrations in his favor had occurred at several places, but had been put down. The papers generally think the event must hasten the solution of the Roman question, and cause the French to withdraw from Rome.

The Indian War in Minnesota—Shocking Outrages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Four persons were killed by Indians near Mankato while threshing wheat, within a mile of a company of troops. The Indians took the horses from the threshing machine, and left before the troops could reach them. These bold exploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops.

Two Chippewa chiefs of Wisconsin tender their services to Gov. Ramsey to fight the Sioux. It is well known these two tribes have long been at war with each other.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Indian Commissioner Dole, in a letter from Fort Ripley, Minn., dated September 1st., to Calef Clerk Mix, of the Indian Bureau, says that he arrived there August 29th, with 2,000 troops, finding, when he arrived, about one company. He found the fort in a very poor state of defense, it never having been finished. But the troops went to work immediately, and expected to have it finished the following night. On his arrival, Commissioner Dole informed Hole-in-the-Day and other Chiefs that he was ready and willing to hold a council with them at that place. They answered the following day by saying they would not meet him there, and refusing to name a time and place. There seems to be two opinions, says Commissioner Dole, in regard to these Indian troubles: one is that the Indians are not in hostility to the whites generally, but have had personal difficulty with employes of the government; and another is that there is a wide-spread disaffection among them, and that they are taking this opportunity to strike for revenge, believing that our men have all gone to the war.

Officers in the land office had to run for their lives, leaving everything behind. They are now at Fort Ripley, as also are the settlers. On their way in they were met by thirty or forty Indians, under Hole-in-the-Day, who robbed them of a horse and several guns, but on provisions being given them they allowed the party to pass.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, had an interview with the president this morning with regard to the issue of his nation from the rebels. It is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was made to that end. Ross and his son left this afternoon for New York.

Naval Operations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The *Times'* correspondent says the bark Fanny Lowery, of Quebec, recently from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of salt, quinine, arms, &c., was recently captured off Charleston.

The *Heralds'* Hilton Head correspondent states that the gunboat Canandaigua, which was sent by admiral Dupont to the Man-of-war Point for relief of the crew of the wrecked sloop-of-war Adirondac, returned on the 6th instant with the officers and crew of that vessel. They numbered in all 205. The Adirondac had been fired by wreckers and burned to the water's edge, her splendid battery having been previously thrown overboard and buoyed. No blame is attached to commander Gansevoort for this catastrophe.

From California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Committees have been appointed to thoroughly canvass the city to raise money to pay the costs to relieve the wounded soldiers.

The legislature of Oregon met on the 8th. The session is limited to forty days. A successor to the late Senator Baker, is to be elected during the session.

Prisoners Returning from Richmond.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 12.—A sufficient number of steamers went up with a flag of truce to bring down the 6,000 Union prisoner awaiting transports.

Death of Senator Thomson of New Jersey.

TRENTON, Sept. 12.—Hon John R. Thomson, U. S. Senator, died at his residence in Princeton, last night.

From the Chippewas.

[From the St. Paul Press, 10th.]

Word was received in town last evening, that Gen. Dole had returned to Fort Ripley, from the Council with the Chippewas, and that the result of their conference was not of that pacific character which previous reports had led us to believe.

MERCER COUNTY.—H. Senter, M. D. Henderson and B. C. Perkins are the delegates to the Republican State Convention from Mercer county.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE MARYLAND ARMY.

A BATTLE ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Probably at Harper's Ferry.

Commenced on Saturday and still Progressing on Sunday.

Advices from the Fight Supposed to be Favorable.

Splendid Cavalry Fight at Frederick.

The Rebels Routed at Every Charge.

A CHARGE BY THE 8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY AT MIDDLETOWN.

The Rebels Compelled to Burn half a Mile of their Provision Train.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1862.

Our forces, as you were advised Saturday morning, left Frederick Friday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. The 1st Maine cavalry and a regiment of Ohio cavalry, attacked the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee about three miles this side of Frederick on the banks of the Monocacy. The enemy were charged with such impetuosity that they broke and fled in every direction. In the charge two rebels were killed and several wounded and left on the ground. Before the cavaly advanced we had got one Parrott gun in position, and by its discharge one rebel was killed and several wounded. The main body of rebel cavalry retreated towards Frederick and made several efforts to form again before reaching the city, but the pursuit by our men was too close to permit it. On reaching the city, they turned in Park street, but were again compelled to break. The melee in the streets lasted some time. The rebels made several efforts to stampede our cavalry by charging down side streets. In one such dash they surrounded and carried off Colonel Moore, acting brigadier general, but he subsequently managed to escape unharmed, though a dozen shots followed him as he fled. As night closed our forces were in complete possession of the town, and the rebels were retreating out on the Sandy Hook road towards the little village of Fairview, six miles distant, leaving behind them in their hospitals 450 sick and wounded. The enemy posted three batteries on the edge of the woods, near Fairview. One of our batteries was brought to bear this morning, and an artillery fight ensued, which was continued all day.

Forty rebels first made their appearance in Frederick a week ago last Saturday. Their advance was composed of Stuart's cavalry arriving about 8 o'clock in the morning. The office of the Union paper in Frederick called the *Examiner* was destroyed, while the notoriously rebel sheet, the *Citizen*, was unmolested.

The reception of our troops by the people of Frederick, as they entered, is described as most enthusiastic. Flags and streamers were flying from seven or eight of the houses, and ladies were out with rosettes and red white and blue costumes.

The old military barracks, built by Braddock in the last century, were used by the rebels as a hospital. Nearly 200 of our sick were there who had been taken prisoners by rebels, when they entered, but whom they were compelled to leave behind again. They say they were treated in the kindest possible manner. The people say Lee's proclamation has very little effect. The rebels didn't get much, if any, over 200 recruits in the whole region. Before leaving, they blew up the iron railroad bridge over the Monocacy, six miles from Frederick. This prevents railroad communication no farther out from Baltimore than the Monocacy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction of Harper's Ferry. If the government has advices of the result, they are as yet kept very close. The belief here is that the rebels are pressing against Miles at Harper's Ferry, while attempting to defend themselves from our forces from the region of Frederick.

A portfolio of Jackson's was picked up at Frederick, which contained copies of orders under which apparently his corps had retreated. They were directed to move in three columns—one to Williamsport, one to Harper's Ferry, and one below.

Appearances indicate that the rebels are attempting to get back into Virginia.

Four hours of heavy rain on the upper Potomac would be worth 20,000 men to us.

The general result of the fighting at Harper's Ferry is believed to have been favorable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. (Midnight.)—The fight has been progressing in the direction of Harper's Ferry, it seems beyond question, both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac. Heavy firing was heard all day with but brief intervals. The news thus far, received through private sources, gives promise of beneficial results to the Union cause.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—Heavy cannonading was heard this morning at Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburg, proceeding apparently from an action between McClellan's army and the rebels south of Hanover. Gen. Reynolds assumed command of the army for the defense of Pennsylvania.

LATER.—The excitement has been increased by the reported cannonading, and military operations are progressing finely. Troops are pouring in from all directions.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The reported rebel attack on the Northern Central railroad was unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following was received by the Associated Press by special messengers:

FREDERICK, Sept. 13.—Our forces entered the east end of the town yesterday afternoon, and an hour later a cavalry force under Gen. Pleasanton entered by the Market street turnpike. The main body of the rebels evacuated the city yesterday.

A few cavalry from Stuart's command and the Hampton Legion made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered. The enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The rebels suffered to that extent at least. The reception of our troops was most enthusiastic. The entire city seemed overjoyed. The people turned out *en masse*. The rebel force is estimated at 125,000 strong.

The citizens of Frederick suffered much from the rebel incursion, including the loss of domestic supplies. The rebels left Frederick with the intention of invading Pennsylvania. Subsequent events indicate that they will endeavor to retreat into Virginia via Williamsport.

Four hundred and fifty rebel sick were left at Frederick and were paroled yesterday afternoon.

The 8th Illinois cavalry charged upon two rebel regiments and three guns a short distance above Middletown on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded and took four prisoners. Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana cavalry charged on a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by artillery on a road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty killed and wounded.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent them from falling into our hands.

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, states that Longstreet was repulsed in the forenoon at 8 o'clock. The battle was renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing was rapid and heavy. Our main columns, it is thought, will come up with the enemy this afternoon. The forces engaged by our troops yesterday were those covering the enemy's retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—A special correspondent of the *Press*, *en route* direct from McClellan's army, which he left last night, telegraphs briefly from Baltimore that his news is good.

The rumored repulse of Burnside is false.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—Information from rebel sources received at headquarters at 8 o'clock this evening state that the rebel pickets had retired from the State line into Maryland; that our pickets had been extended southward. No signs of the enemy visible in the neighborhood of Middlebury and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Yesterday a portion of our cavalry approached within three miles of Hagerstown without any signs of any enemy.

Saturday their scouts were reported three miles south of Greencastle.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—The rebels claim to have an army of 90,000 men in Maryland and 22,500 in Virginia menacing Washington.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Two railroad employes, taken prisoners by Jackson, near Williamsport, have returned. They say he took them with him across the river where his division had crossed on Friday. He allowed them to return; therefore there is no doubt Jackson is on the other side of the river.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1862.

Senator Wright of Indiana positively declines to accept the nomination for Congress against Voorhees, the Valandigham Democrat of the Terre Haute district. In letters to a friend here, he assigns as a reason that he is not a resident of the district, and has not been for fifteen years. This disposes of the numerous speculations we have had as to a probable change in the cabinet, to result from a senatorial vacancy in Indiana, to be caused by Wright's resignation. Harvey D. Scott takes the Union nomination in that district against Voorhees, and Indianans express confidence that he will be elected.

The stories circulated in some Western papers about McDowell being implicated in charges brought against McClellan's generals concerning the Bull Run battles are utterly unfounded. Whatever else may be urged against McDowell, no charge has ever been made that he failed to co-operate fully with Pope.

W. T. Dennis of the Patent Office, from Richmond, Indiana, has been appointed by Gov. Morton, agent for the State of Indiana, to look after the welfare of Indianians. He is constantly engaged in discharging his duties.

Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota arrived here to-day on business connected with the Indian troubles in the Northwest. He thinks the point of extreme danger from the Indian outbreak is past, if measures which have already been begun shall be pressed vigorously forward. The troops now after the Sioux are supposed ample to reduce them to speedy submission.

The Minnesotians generally are well satisfied with Pope's appointment to the department. He has commanded in that region before, and they think that, however, he may have succeeded in the East, he understands Indian warfare.

Rev. Dr. Patton, a distinguished Congregational minister from Chicago, with others, waited on the president yesterday, presenting an address on the subject of emancipation, in behalf of a large meeting lately held in Chicago. The address is signed by a large number of the best and most influential citizens of all parties. It urges emancipation as an absolute necessity for prosecuting the war with any hope of successful termination. The president received the delegation very cordially. He said the subject presented in the address lay very near his heart; but he had not yet made up his mind that he could yet adopt such a policy. He then recounted some of the principal objections to emancipation, and said as soon as he could relieve his mind, he would certainly go as far as his partisans could desire.

Another gross case of kidnapping occurred the other day, here. Gen. Wadsworth is taking measures to put an end to this practice, and will make an example of every man connected with it.

All crossing of the Potomac, except with passes, is again interdicted. Disloyal persons are refused passes on any account.

Thos. H. Benton, co. B, 19th Indiana, died to-day of pneumonia, resulting from a wound received in the late engagement.

FROM THE KENTUCKY ARMY.

A DESPERATE FIGHT AT MUMFORDSVILLE.

The Rebels Defeated with Heavy Loss.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—There is much excitement in this city this afternoon in consequence of news of a battle between our forces and the rebels at Mumfordsville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Sept. 14.—The rebels under Gen. Duncan attacked our forces at Green River, near Mumfordsville, about 3 oclock this morning. The fight lasted till 11 a. m.. Our forces fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. They sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. Wilders of the 17th Indiana commanded our forces.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ASSAULT UPON OUR FORCES AT GAULEY.

CHARLESTON COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Also all of the Salt Works.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, THREATENED.

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday a column of the enemy, 5,000 strong, said to be under the command of Gen. Loring, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley made an attack on our forces encamped at Fayette, consisting of the 34th and 37th Ohio regiments, numbering about 1,200 men, under command of Col. Siber, when a desperate fight took place, continuing till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having about 100 killed and wounded, mostly of the 34th Ohio. In the meantime another column of the enemy approached Gauley bridge, on the Lewisburg road, under Cerro Gordo Williams, cutting of the 46th Ohio, two companies of the 2d Virginia and one company of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard of them. Under these circumstances, Col. Lightburn, front flank and rear, being threatened by an overwhelming force, compelled him to evacuate Gauley, which he successfully accomplished the morning of the 11th, after destroying the government property that he was unable to bring away. He accordingly moved down the Kanawha in two columns on each side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way. Here he massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed by the enemy, he retreated during the night, reaching Elk River, just below Charlestown, on Saturday morning. He made another stand on the lower bank of Elk River, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting from 10 a. m. till dark. Our forces shelled and destroyed Charlestown, two houses only being left. The issue of the fight is unknown nothing having been heard from Col. Lightburn since 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Up to that time our troops held their ground and were punishing the enemy severely. We understand that our troops completely destroyed all the salt works. Col. Lightburn brought an immense train of 600 loaded wagons safely to Elk River. The retreat to Elk River was conducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of our forces, as well as of Point Pleasant and Gallipolis. The militia are flocking here from this and the surrounding counties. This border is in great danger—the enemy's force is represented as being 10,000 strong, with a proportionate force of artillery.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Organizing and Consolidating New Regiments.

LIEUT. COL. J. R. SCOTT APPOINTED COLONEL OF THE NINETEENTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Scott has been appointed, by the governor, colonel of the 19th regiment, formerly Colonel Turchin. Major Harding, of that regiment, has resigned at the request of the regiment.

There are now in Camp Butler over 8,000 troops, and still they come. There are 800 men at Camp Yates, and Capt. Vaughan's battery is at Clear Lake.

The organization of five regiments was completed, yesterday, by Adjutant General Fuller, as follows:

97th, Col. Rutherford.
108th, Col. Latham.
115th, Col. J. H. Moore.
117th, Col. R. M. Moore.
124th, Col. Sloan.

These, with Cols. Hecker and Col. Day make seven full regiments in Camp Butler.

Six companies, at Kankakee, under Col. Paddock, have this evening been ordered to Chicago, and four companies of the 3d Board of Trade regiment will complete the organization of the 113th regiment. It will probably be commanded by Capt. Hoge, or Mr. Higgins, as colonel, and Paddock as lieutenant colonel.

Two more regiments were mustered in at Anna yesterday, to wit:

109th, Col. Nimmo;
110th, Col. Casey.

I learn that seven companies from Rock Island county, now at Dixon, will this week be ordered to Chicago, to be filled up there, either by three companies which will probably be enlisted from the 67th and 69th, three months' men, or in some other way.

Nearly all the new regiments are nearly organized, and the greatest activity prevails in every department to put them in condition for the field.

Gov. Yates has succeeded in preventing the creation of any more provost marshals by the provost marshal of Missouri for this State. He has also been conceded the privilege of dismissing those already appointed. He will no doubt do so in all cases in which he thinks the public good requires it.

Col. Knobledorf has been dismissed the service, but has sent a protest to the president against the same, as most unjust to him. The colonel is regarded here to have been illy used in this matter.

FROM MEMPHIS

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13, via CAIRO, Sept. 14, 1862.

The skirmish on Tuesday with the confederate cavalry has been incorrectly given. The rebels were 200, not 2,000, strong.

Major Grierson was attacked as he supposed by a rebel force larger than his, and tried to retreat, but could not, and finally made a stand, fought them off, and killed eight. This is the rebel account. Our officer knew nothing of the result, except the shooting of the quartermaster of the 6th Illinois in the leg.

Nothing from Helena.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—All quiet here. The enemy is still reported to be in force south of Florence.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Boy. Apply to Virtue & Co., Publishers, 117 South Clark st. WALTER P. COTTLE, Agent. se15-u418-3t

WANTED—A Horse for his keeping. Address "N. F.," Post Office Box 714, stating where the same can be seen. se15-u417-3t

WANTED.—A steady young man (German) wishes to obtain a situation as Porter or Clerk in a wholesale business, or any place where he could make himself useful. Could assist in keeping books. Address "H. R.," Post Office Box 490. se15-u426-1t

WANTED—A Book Keeper of experience and ability, is desirous of re-engagement. Refers to present employers and others in this city. Address Box 2910. se15-u415-1t

WANTED—Board for a gentleman, wife and child, in a private family, on the North Side, below Chicago Avenue and east of Clark street. Address "H.," Post Office Drawer 6319. se15-u414-3t

WANTED—To Rent a suit of two or three rooms in a private family, without board. Furnished rooms preferred. Address "H.," Box 3882, Chicago. se15-u416-3t

WANTED—Board with unfurnished rooms for the winter, by a gentleman, wife and child, and nurse girl, in a private family, South Side, convenient to business, prefered. Address stating terms and location "BOARDER," Post Office Box 1498.

WANTED—A small Cottage House of four or five rooms. Rent must be moderate, or would rent three or four rooms of a respectable family, where the quiet of home may be enjoyed. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., "RENTER," Tribune Office. se15-u419-3t

WANTED.—A Book-Keeper fully competent to adjust and conduct the most intricate and books accounts, desires an engagement. Has had twelve years experience in this city. Address Post Office Box 3686. se15-u417-3t

WANTED—Board in a family where there are very few if any other boarders. Good board, rooms, and other accommodations required, and ample remuneration willingly paid, either on the North or South Side, by a gentleman and wife, or gentleman, wife and brother. Address Post Office Box 3924. se15-u421-1t

WANTED—A situation as traveling or business agent for some house in this city, by a gentleman of good business habits who speaks French and English, and is well acquainted with the business of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the West generally. Best of references given. Address "A. B." Box 2136, Chicago. se15-u419-3t

WANTED—To trade Staple Dry Goods for half cash, balance land; $1,800 worth of Hardware for $400 cash, balance land; 300 half bbls inspected White Fish at $5 per bbl., half cash, balance land; one good Cow, and Coffee, for a Horse and Buggy; one Grover & Baker Stitch Sewing Machine for $10 cash; one do for a Good Watch; $1,000 Jewelry for land; Books, Pictures and Maps of Chicago for land; $1,400 Jewelry for other merchandise. Address T. C. LAMB, No. 124 Randolph street, Post Office Box 213. Enclose stamp. se15-u425-1t

WANTED—A Cooper, to whom steady work will be given the year round. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works. se15-u408-1w

WANTED—Agents to sell New, Useful and Indispensable Articles, just being introduced West. Being of "REAL MERIT" they meet with favor where introduced. They need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. To returned soldiers and others unemployed we offer the best inducements. For descriptive circulars and terms enclose stamp. RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill. se15-u406-1w

HORSE WANTED.—A good sound heavy Horse wanted at 181 King's street, cheap for cash. G. F. BOOTH.

TO RENT—One of those beautiful residences in Carpenter's Block on Union Park, No. 563 West Lake street, is offered for rent. Apply to JOB CARPENTER, 554 West Lake.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A second-hand three spring Grocery Wagon will be sold at Auction, Tuesday Morning, the 16th, If not disposed of before. Can be seen at JOHN DAVLIN'S, corner Washington and Market streets. se15-u412-1t

FOR SALE—On Consignment, an assorted stock of HARDWARE. Also, a lot of Cross Cut, Circular and Mill Saws, Shovels, Scales, Scale Beams, Cooper's and Tinner's Tools, &c. &c. Must be closed out at what they will bring. se15-u415-1w TREGO & CO., 107 South Water-st.

$85.—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS for sale for Eighty-Five Dollars. The Horse is small, sound and perfectly gentle. Any child can ride or drive him. Good lady's saddle horse. Can be seen at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery Stable, Michigan street, near Clark. se15-u411-1t

WE ARE ADVANCING UPON Produce consigned to us, for sale in this market, or to be forwarded, giving shippers the benefit of selling here or at points East, charging but one commission and ten per cent per annum on amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO. Commission Merchants, 167 South Water street, Chicago. se15-u421-1t

FOR SALE—The half interest of an Alcohol Factory, in good running order, situated in a neighboring city, where there are a number of Distilleries; or, if desired, the whole will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars address, at this office, "K. & Co." se15-u413-3t

PORK or PACKING BARRELS. I will have 1,000 good country Pork Barrels to be delivered in October and November. I will be in the city for two or three days, and will receive offers for them. 500 to come in October and 500 in November. Give me your address. Address H. FOSTER, care Post office Box 4197, Chicago. se15-u424-1t

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. [illegible] A. E. CASSIER, Supt.

AGENTS WANTED —FOR— Abbott's Great Rebellion History.

Prospectus Books are now ready for canvassers. It will be both in the English and German Languages, in two Royal Octavo Volumes, in Leather, and Illustrated on Steel. Send for a Circular. Apply for Territory to O. F. GIBBS, 184 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308.

New Advertisements.

$100 REWARD.—Information wanted of the whereabouts of a girl eight years old, named Kitty Stone. She was last seen in company with a short, thick-set man, near the Post Office. One half the above reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, and the other half for the apprehension of the man who decoyed her away. G. W. HAMMOND, 200 Wells-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of August 28, 1862, No. 14,760 drew $100,000; No. 13,349 drew $50,000; No. 24,926 drew $10,000; No. 20,674 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER WANTED—Any one having Steam Power to rent for wood turning may apply to or address A. B. BESTEL, 230 E. Randolph street, Chicago.

LOST—$5 REWARD.—A Gold Watch, between Illinois and White streets, east of Clark, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday (Sunday). The above reward will be given on leaving the same at 74 N. Dearborn st.

DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, 174 South Clark street, will suit you with Spectacles by inspection of the eye. "We take pleasure in recommending Dr. John Phillips as a superior Optician, and a safe practical Occulist." "President ABRAHAM LINCOLN." "Governor RICHARD YATES."

FOR SALE—A Michigan avenue Residence. Lot 37x150, sixteen foot alley, Shrubbery, &c. Price $7,500—house insured for $3,000. Also, two New Houses, cost $1,300 each, with lots 47x100, nicely located in the North Division. Price $1,500 each. Also, a fine Illinois Farm, and a grand Bargain. F. H. CUMMINGS, No. 120 South Clark street.

SHIRTS.—Mr. H. Griswold will remain in town three or four days longer, at the Store of S. F. WHITE, 83 Lake Street, Where he will show samples of Shirts, take measures and warrant the FITS with that CELEBRATED PATENT GRADUATED YOKE of his.

RACES ON MONDAY, The 15th inst., AT THE FAIR GROUND, At 3 o'clock in the Afternoon. Purse of $300, Inside Stake $100. MILE HEATS, BEST TWO IN THREE.

W. Harper enters Grey Stallion BALL, four years old, by Sovereign, dam by Chorister; G. D. Alice Carneal.
A. Anderson enters Chestnut Stallion ANDY BURT, five years old; by Glencoe, dam Bertrand.
E. E. Eagle enters Chestnut FILLY, three years old by Lexington, dam Sallie Ann, by Imp. Sovereign.
Also, at same time and place, a Race, two mile heats for $500. Inside Stake $200.
W. F. Harper enters B. M. MEMONA, four years old by Sovereign dam by Glencoe.
E. E. Eagle enters B. M. KANSAS, four years old; by Oliver, dam by Nebraska, by imported Sovereign.
A. Anderson enters CH. M. TWILIGHT five years old; by Lexington, dam American Eclipse.

MATCH RACE For $900, AT FAIR GROUND, On Tuesday, Sept. 16th. Gates opened at 3 P. M., Horses to start at 4. ADMISSION, 50 Cts. The Race is to Harness and Rule, Mile Heats, best 3 in 5. George Logan names S. G. George Bidwell, George Ball names Mr. Hastings Sorrel Stallion. This will be an exciting race, and good field for sport.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago consisting of DOMESTICS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS, Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS, A full assortment. Yankee Notions Hosiery SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c., All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 365 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

STOVES FOR THE MILLION. Including the COMBINATION, brick oven cook stove. IMPROVEMENT, iron oven cook stove. ILLINOIS, for coal, coke or wood. PEERLESS, a perfect dining room stove. RADIATOR, for Anthracite coal. MERIDIAN, for either kind of coal. All leading stoves of the day. The very large assortment of Jewett & Root's, of which the above is a small portion, will be found on exhibition at R. H. & C. W. DAY, 52 State street, Depot for Jewett & Root's Stoves.

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The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862.

WHAT OUGHT TO HAPPEN.

The rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is so unaccountably hazardous, so in defiance of all military rules and reckoning, that, with the smallest grain of generalship on our side, every one of Gen. Lee's scarecrow infantry ought to leave his bones north of the Potomac River, or go back as a prisoner of war. Not one of them should be allowed to escape. The whole force ought to be destroyed or captured. They have deliberately cut themselves off from reinforcements, by placing a deep river and a superior enemy in their rear. How far soever they travel, however rapidly they move, whatever the mischief they do, they must be brought to bay at last. They must be "driven to the wall" this time by the sheer force of geography. It is not impossible that they may swoop down upon Harper's Ferry, and after gobbling up the commands of Col. Miles and Gen. White return into the Shenandoah Valley laden with the spoils of Maryland, but such a movement can only be successful through the most sluggish inactivity on the part of the pursuing forces, for our fourteen thousand troops on the south side of the river, aided by the natural defenses of the position, can make a stout resistance, and render the business of crossing at least a question of time.

If, on the other hand, Gen. Lee enters Pennsylvania and marches up the Cumberland Valley, he marches by all rules of strategy and by all the teachings of common sense, upon sure destruction. Southern Pennsylvania is as good a place to end the war as Southern Virginia, and we have apparently ten times as many chances of giving it the finishing stroke there as we have had anywhere else. The result is so certain, if the northward movement of the rebels be persisted in, that we can hardly believe it possible they will press the soil of a free State. If they were in the habit of making war according to book strategy the plan would be too crazy for a moment's thought. It is altogether likely that they will make their circuit back into Virginia by Harper's Ferry, but they ought not to do even that without the severest punishment. The "rising in Maryland" has not come off, but a terrible falling ought to be witnessed in that quarter before the invaders again touch the Virginia shore.

THE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY.

"The country has been ruined by fault finding sir; utterly ruined, by lack of confidence of the people in their rulers,"—was the emphatic remark of an elderly gentleman of pursy structure, and plethoric in purse. He gave accent to his utterance by the swing of a stout gold headed cane, following up his sweeping charge with a sweep of the staff, as if he longed to use it over the shoulders of parties guilty in form and manner as set down.

The elderly man walked testily away as if the terminus of argument had been reached and there was nothing more to say. It is noticeable in this case, as we come to review it, that this old gentleman, the solid representative of a solid class of community, loyal citizens all, stood side by side with those he complained of, in one respect at least. He confesses we are in a bad way. He does not hesitate to declare that our national affairs have come to a sad pass. He thinks the country ruined, or nearly so. So far he agrees with those of whom he bitterly complains.

But how came it so? How far can the melancholy balance sheet of the war for the past year be chargeable in the direction named? Has it been those who have cried out against abuses and delays and and great wrongs, against public justice and morals and humanity, that have, by their very crying, caused the abuses they complain of? Let us call back the old gentleman and see. "What, sir, in your opinion, should be the inevitable effect of finding fault with our generals in the field and criticising unfavorably the inefficiency and insufficiency of the federal leaders?" "Why, sir, you destroy public confidence." And the effect is then, what? "You lessen the enthusiasm of the people, check enlistments, demoralize the army, and I tell you, sir,"—— We shut him off in the midst of a rising heat that has Fort Warren in it at the very least. Well, sir, can you lay your hand upon the neat drab marseilles of your vest, and tell us that either of these things are just now discernible? Tell us, venerable friend, representative of old conservatism, whether ruin, if it has come upon us, has taken that shape?

Has the enthusiasm been lessened? Have enlistments fallen off? Have we an army clamorous for a change of leaders? Who will aver it? The people have heard with sad hearts of the reverses that have settled in a gloomy pall over the campaign in Virginia. The land is in mourning for the noble dead in the Peninsula and on the fatal Bull Run fields. They are filled with foreboding just now freshly awakened, where incompetency, hand in hand with secret treason, has scored failure across the bright promise to our armies enrolled along the Potomac. But has this dashed patriotic sentiment, cooled loyalty, chilled enthusiasm? Old gentleman, and yours in sympathy, a thousand times no. Look at the list of volunteers and see how enlistments have "fallen off." The spectacle is sublime. The rally is glorious, and better men never came forward than those now swiftly forming to repel impending danger to all that loyal men hold dear.

Now for the third point of our ancient friend. Is our army demoralized and mutinous? Who shall dare to hold for an instant this third and last parallel of the conservatives, so noisily clamorous to keep everybody quiet, so vociferous in their demand for utter silence. Is it not rather the fact, that the prominent bar to what were confessedly a better and safer accompaniment to the prerogatives of the President, as commander-in-chief—utter freedom in the selection of his generals, is the alleged intense devotion of the army to the very general upon whom this fault-finding has centred. The very men who are on the one hand liberally visiting denunciations upon all who find fault with a commander in the field, for the reason that it will weaken his control of his army—these very men are the loudest in averring the unflagging zeal and noisiest demonstrations of devotion among his soldiers, to the very one whose prominent position and relation to disastrous campaign events, has placed him exposed to these very complaints and strictures.

So the old conservative declares that the country is ruined, yet confesses, as he can but do, that the ruin does not lie in the decay of popular enthusiasm, the decadence of volunteering, nor the disaffection of our soldiery. It is in points never affected by the censure of press or people. It has to do with the policy of the war, the capacity of those who are managing the interests upon which hang the hopes and fears of millions. The fact is that the sublimest and saddest spectacle of the war is the noble confidence and patient courage with which the people have been content to wait and watch the long delayed coming of the coveted results of this crisis. The share of the press was small who early foresaw the results to which we have come, or seeing deemed it best to cry aloud in tones of warning. The people and public journalism were content generally to "leave the war to military men," and the present "great awakening" is the dawning of a fact that millions of men and money are not all that is wanted.

The country is not ruined. It is strong in the elements that make nations great. The crisis is upon us that calls for great sacrifices, great [illegible], great [illegible], and great [illegible]. The [illegible] that thus far are not lost, and though dearly paid for, will bring them rich fruit to coming generations of men. We are learning what the influences of prosperity never taught us; what we did not even read in the first red pages of this war, that of all we have as a people, of life as well as liberty, "eternal vigilance" is the price. A blind devotion, a zeal without knowledge is not to be coveted. The people are not, and can hardly be, educated at West Point; but even military minds can compass and comprehend attained results, as well as compare them with results coveted. The people cannot be too watchful, public journals cannot be too jealous for the public right and safety. The error on the other side is the easiest. We firmly believe all our present evils are transient. Bad leadership may delay, but cannot utterly ruin. Treason covert and near the heart of the government cannot long imperil. All will come out well, but it will be be by exposing evils, attacking wrongs, dragging incompetency and stupidity to the light. The time will come when the most ancient and best preserved conservative will see this. The earlier this light dawns, the earlier the better day it ushers in will visit us.

The Fruit Season.

The present is a bountiful year in the orchards. Pomona has poured her gifts from a full horn, and the only disaster orchardists fear is the breaking of boughs bending under full fruitage. In no season for many years has this been so generally true. The older States of the middle and seaboard sections of the country are, by virtue of long years of culture and careful training, the recipients of such stores of fruit that where the boughs have not given away, prices have done so; and there is literally no market for the luscious apples and plump pears, which are the staples of the summer fruit crop. The writer has recently passed a brief period in New England, and finds this the everywhere noticeable feature. In central and eastern Massachusetts, the finest of summer apples are rotting upon the ground for the utter lack of inducement to send them to market. The crop of pears is marvelous in amount, as all the fruit of the present year is excellent in quality, for perfection and soundness.

This full year follows one as strongly marked for the dearth of fruit. There are orchards that will this year give as many barrels of noble fruit as they yielded in scarcely pecks last year. The same facts are nearly true of the entire country. Everybody but consumers are aghast at prices, and everybody may enjoy fruit this year.

A Slight Hope.

The rebel emisaries in France have lately obtained what may be regarded as a small grain of hope of recognition, from the fact Miss Pitie, a wealthy creole of New Orleans, has just been united in marriage to M. Laubat the secretary of the French navy. The alliance, though it may be held as positive proof that the secretary has fallen in love with the wealthy creole, is by no means an indication that he bestowed his affections at the same time on the southern confederacy, inasmuch as it was one of the stipulations of the high contracting parties that no secession badge should be worn at the nuptial ceremonies, lest the event should seem to have political complexion. In accordance with this agreement, some of the ladies who had adorned themselves with the red, white and red of rebellion were obliged to abandon these cherished colors before admission could be gained to the scene of festivities.

Wrong.

Several journals speculating upon the probable capture of Washington have fallen into an error as to the position of foreign ministers under such a state of affairs. Foreign ministers are accredited by their governments to the person of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and must follow his person. They cannot recognize, as these journals seem to think, as a *de facto* government, rebels who may seize Washington, since it is not the city of Washington, but the president to whom they are accredited. It is not likely that any representative of a foreign power here would take upon himself the responsibility of recognizing a confederacy as a *de facto* government, which his own government has thus far refused to recognize.

Served them Right.

We gave an account, a day or two since, of the outrageous assault by Col. Lehman and a battalion of the Wisconsin 26th regiment, on Mr. Wheeler, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Gov. Salomon has promptly ordered the arrest of Lehman, and suspension from his command until further orders, and also all the commissioned officers in his command engaged in the brutal transaction. If the facts be as stated, Lehman should be at once dismissed from the service.

Minnesota Legislature.

The Minnesota Legislature met in special session on Tuesday morning. There was but a little more than a quorum in either branch. So many of the members have recently gone into the military service, that a full attendance of the members at this session is not expected. Beyond the new organization and the hearing of a special message of the governor, there was no business done in either branch.

Gallantry of a Chicago Officer.

The Tennessee correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* recites the gallant action of a young Chicago officer, which, in the midst of incidents occuring in the same quarter, involving dastardly conduct, deserves especial notice.

This letter says:

Lieut. Bell, of the 19th Illinois, (with forty men) while in command of a stockade near Pulaski, was surrounded by 400 guerillas (in the woods) and in reply to a demand for surrender, said, "I have with me forty fighting men, who have 4,000 rounds of ammunition and forty trusty guns. I have an abundance of rations, and when these and the courage of my men fails them, I will think of your proposition." He replied to their offer to parole all officers and men that "paroling was played out," and invited them to the attack. They retired, however, and after firing one bridge, fell back six miles to another, and lying in wait for a small train with eighty soldiers aboard; after firing into it and killing four and wounding seven, they cut down the bridge behind it, and following it to the smouldering remains of the burnt bridge, attacked it, and after a severe fight were compelled to skedaddle, with a loss of twenty, and on our part a loss of nine killed and wounded.

The officer here mentioned is Lieut. Vincent V. Bell, of company K., of the invincible 19th Ill., a son of our fellow-citizen, Judge D. V. Bell, who, it will be remembered, has four more sons "of the same sort" in the army of freedom. This is *Bell metal* of the right ring, and as Chicago boys, we have a special right to feel proud of them.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention, which met at Worcester on the 10th inst., as we have stated, nominated the present incumbents of the different offices. Lieut. Governor Nesmith, however, declined the nomination, and Hon. Joel Hayden, was put on the ticket in his place. Hon. A. H. Bullock, who presided, and Hon. Richard H. Dana made eloquent speeches. The latter gentleman said:

"Let us set an example here to-day that shall be felt; every man sacrificing his private opinion as to the best mode of dealing with the great questions of the day, and uniting on a consistent basis." He moved as an amendment to the motion for a committee on resolutions, that the following resolution be adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Massachusetts, with all her heart and soul and mind and strength, will support the President of the United States in the prosecution of the war to the entire and final suppression of the rebellion."

The convention adopted five resolutions. The first pledges in support of the national government, the second mentions slavery as a principal support of the rebellion, and says it should be exterminated. The third expresses respect and sympathy for our gallant soldiers, who fight and fall in the service. The fourth supports the State government. The fifth endorses our senators in Congress, and recommends the election of Charles Sumner.

☞ Hon. M. H. Carpenter, a distinguished lawyer and a leading Democrat, has published a scathing review of the recent address issued by the Democratic convention of Wisconsin. Mr. C. denounces the Vallandighamers and copperheads in the strongest terms. He stigmatizes the address as a covert attack upon the government and of the Union. He will oppose it and its authors with all his might.

"THE DIAMOND WEDDING."—Our readers will recollect the "diamond wedding" which sensationized New York—in fact the whole world—about three years since, wherein a snuff-colored Cuban, of antiquated age and decayed vitality, but of fabulous wealth, wooed and wed the beauteous and youthful daughter of Lieut. Wash. Bartlett. The diamond wedding is historic, and the sequel will soon become so. A Havana correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives it briefly as follows:

"The famous diamond wedding has turned out, as every one expected, badly. Mrs. Oviedo is now in town, and I am told a separation has been effected, he to pay $4,000 per annum and Mrs. O. to live in the States. She has had an unhappy time of it."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army and Gen. McClellan—Politico-military Surroundings of Washington—The prevailing darkness concerning Rebel Movements in Maryland.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1862.

In previous letters I have suggested some of the possible consequences of defeat. One word on those of victory which is to-day the more probable of the two. On Saturday night several corps marching through the streets in close order, passed Gen. McClellan's house and cheered him to the echo, he standing upon his stoop surrounded by courtiers, among them, I am assured, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, to receive their plaudits. In those cheers, in the enthusiasm which those who have talked with the soldiers find pervading rank and file and officers from colonel down in the several corps, are presages of victory, even more hopeful than the inspiration which our soldiers' consciousness that at this moment they, rather the rebels, are defending home and fireside, must give. Then victory is to be attributed to the reinstatement of McClellan, and his reinstatement to the influence of the army. Then it is the army and not the president which makes and unmakes generals. If I am rightly informed, the highest authorities, civil and military, acquit Pope and McDowell—whether rightfully or not—of blame for the disasters of the past fortnight, and do not acquit McClellan of blame for disobedience of orders on several occasions. The opinions of the president and of Gen. Halleck have not changed; their action has, and, as I have said before, necessarily, inevitably so. If the army, or any considerable portion of it, will fight under one man, and will not fight under another, what can be done, at this crisis, but humor them? The country must get a fight out of them, at whatever sacrifice.

But who is responsible for this humiliating state of things? And to what consequences are likely to flow from it? The commander-in-chief is responsible. Had he been commander-in-chief in fact, as in name from beginning; had he ordered his generals what to do and not what to do, and punished the slightest act of disobedience or insubordination by them as the most severe disciplinarians among them, punish their subordinates; had he in a word shown decision or dignity of character in his relations with military commanders, had he left his foot where he put it down and not yielded in lesser things, he would not have been obliged to yield in this great one. The last favor it is difficult to refuse, when all but the last have been granted. It frequently takes the president a long while to make up his mind; but it takes him much longer to translate his conclusion into action. He determined to remove Fremont soon after the fall of Lexington, but it was six weeks before he did it. Long ago he made up his mind that McClellan was not the man under whose command a great army would "attack, pursue, and destroy the enemy wherever he could be found," but he allowed him frequently to disobey orders and to add impertinence to disobedience, without rebuke.

What are the consequences? One of McClellan's staff officers, on one of the very days during which Franklin was held back from going to Pope's relief, and Fitz John Porter was held back from the field of battle at a critical moment, told the president that there would be no victory until McClellan resumed the command of the army. And Gen. Sickles, a day later, boastingly said to an acquaintance: "Has not my prophecy, that if McClellan were removed, it would be a question between Jackson's army and ours which should first get to Washington, been fulfilled?" "You have survived the republic, Mr. President," said Gen. Milroy, at the white house, a day or two since. "It is not slavery which has killed it, nor the rebellion; it is West Point."

I do not know whether Milroy referred to the singular occurrence of action—some call it conspiracy—between Generals Fitz John Porter, Alexander and Griffin in misunderstanding and Franklin in delaying to obey orders, upon the successful execution of which many suppose, rightly or wrongly, that the issue of Friday's and Saturday's battles turned; or to the course of the president in yielding to Gen. McClellan's request for the postponement of the court of inquiry ordered to investigate those charges and the release from arrest of the officers named. Postponement they call it and the court has gone through the form of adjourning over, as if it meant to sit in earnest some day. It never will sit. When the President admitted the force of Gen. McClellan's plea that the officers accused could not be spared from their respective commands, and at the same time spared McDowell from his corps and sent his accuser to St. Paul, he practically dissolved the court; and in effect determined that no one should be punished, and that Gen. McDowell alone, the only officer, who demands an investigation of his own conduct, should be disgraced without having an opportunity to set himself right. If General Pope be guilty, as is alleged—at the least, never have another opportunity to draw his sword at the head of an army or to write a general order. If the charges which he has filed against the Peninsular generals supported by sufficient evidence, they should be investigated for the sake of the accused, as well as of the country, and punishment should be meted out according to every one's deserts. No officer should be allowed to retain a command, while such a stigma rests upon him.

But West Point rules, as Gen. Milroy told the President, and if it has not yet killed the republic, it has certainly put it in serious jeopardy.

A great victory by the army under Gen. McClellan will set the seal of permanence to the reign of West Point. President, Congress, people, will obey its *ipse dixit*. Every thinking man can see what government, by the grace of West Point, means. "Politically," said a distinguished western man, "the victory, which McClellan will, as I am persuaded, win in Maryland, the blow which he will deal the rebellion will set us back six months." We have lost that much time in four days. The man who is to wield the West Point sceptre is a man of fixed ideas. He would conquer he says, "without the effusion of blood;" he would save slavery by all means in his power; he would wage the war by the Sebastopol method and wash his sword, if he drew it, in rosewater. Like Gen. Buell he "does not know what we are fighting for." The war to him is a trial of professional skill, a tournament with old brothers in arms. That the country is bleeding, is in sore trouble and travail; every man who falls in battle or by camp disease makes a vacancy in some little world of which he is the centre; that, in a word, war is a serious affair, imposing the gravest responsibilities upon all, charged with leadership he does not realize. Up to that moment an admirer saw him while looking over the river at the hills which had witnessed twelve hours before the massacre of Ball's Bluff, laughing and talking with General Stone, apparently in the best possible spirits. A brigadier general in Banks' corps, on his way into town last week, footsore and famished, worn with ceaseless vigil and ceaseless anxiety during the disastrous Rappahannock campaign, met him on horseback, surrounded by the gay youths who form "the staff" and was greeted carelessly without one word of sympathy or one glance showing appreciation of his valor and sufferings. Until we find leaders with hearts in them, with holy purposes, with serious purposes, at least, with zeal and inflexible will; until instead of concocting excuses for failure, we marvel at the great matter of success which a little fire kindleth, we shall not conquer the South, which has, or what is the same thing, thinks it has, all this.

Prepare, then, if victory perch on our banners, for a return of the Bourbons. Perhaps the cabinet may be changed; perhaps its refractive members may be coaxed or clubbed into submission. The associated press reporter has telegraphed you that all are as one; and another gossiper has avowed that the Stanton-McClellan hatchet has been buried in a cup of English breakfast tea, after which the pipe of peace was smoked. Gen. Halleck and the President have already disappeared below the horizon.

Perhaps, however, we shall have neither victory nor defeat. For two days Sumner's line of battle was drawn across the Rockville hills, out of sight of the enemy; yesterday your 8th Illinois cavalry entered Poolesville, easily driving out the few rebels there whom Washington rumors had magnified into an army 50,000 strong. The enemy is in occupation of Frederick and has made expeditions thence with his cavalry. But in what force is he in Maryland? Estimates range from 5,000 to 120,000. Who knows? I have just seen a letter from the front, the intelligent writer of which answers: "Nobody." It is found as difficult to obtain trustworthy information in Maryland as in Virginia among Union men of the Border State species as among out-and-out rebels. It is as true to-day as it was last Thursday, when the first rebel horse waded into Maryland, that we know absolutely nothing about the enemy. He cometh like the kingdom of Heaven, "without observation." Whether, therefore, a battle will be fought on Maryland soil, I cannot pretend to conjecture. It depends upon the enemy, and he has given no certain sign. You can speculate upon probabilities in Chicago far better by the time this reaches you, if it be still an unsettled question, than I can here at this writing.

Gen. Burnside is at Leesboro with the right wing. Of his doings I have no authentic account; but I cannot help presuming that he is as ignorant as McClellan and Sumner are at Rockville, or as the president is in the White House.

The mayor of Alexandria, one of the few live Union men in Eastern Virginia believes that the enemy means, if not to blockade the Potomac, at least to use light artillery to harrass our shipping and score it out of the river, which he can easily do, despite the thirty-three gunboats which patrol it night and day. He proposes to send an African battalion to cut down the trees, which line the Virginia banks and watch the enemy's operations and the suggestion will soon be carried out.

Gen. Willcox.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 12th.]

We are highly gratified to learn that Gen. O. B. Willcox, of this city, has been assigned a division in Gen. Burnside's army corps, the location of which, at this time, we are not permitted to state. This circumstance is peculiarly gratifying to Gen. Willcox, from the fact that he and Gen. Burnside were class mates at West Point, and renewed their former intimacy, after years of seperation, on the disastrous field of Bull Run, of 1861, where our distinguished fellow citizen was taken prisoner. No position in the army could have been more gratifying to him than he now holds, and we congratulate him that matters have shaped themselves so agreeably.

EXCHANGED.—All the enlisted men of the 9th regiment, who were captured at Murfreesboro, comprising six companies, have been fully exchanged. They have been at large on parole and are scattered about the State. This full exchange will call them to the field.—*Detroit Tribune.*

FROM MEMPHIS.

Arrival of more Prisoners—Body of John Belzer found—Death of a St. Louis man—Cotton at Helena—New Order concerning Trade—The 41st Illinois regiment—A young and petty defaulter, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10th 1862.

Eight transports from above arrived here this morning, containing prisoners from Camp Douglas and other points, to the number of 7,000. They now repose at anchor off the levee, where they have reposed since daylight, and the bluffs above are crowded with ladies and gentlemen spectators, attracted there by mere curiosity or by a desire to decry if possible, the form of some friend or relative upon the crowded decks. Some of the citizens bring opera and field glasses to aid them in searching, for there they would wish to see faces they have not looked upon for seven or eight long, weary, dreary months.

Thus far but few of the prisoners have been paroled and allowed to come on shore, and these thus favored have been commissioned officers, who have kept sober and passed the time without disgracing themselves and their cause by such orgies and bacchinal carousals and outrages as characterized the officers alluded to in a former letter. The fleet, attended by the gunboat Tyler, will pass down the river some time during the day.

BODIES FOUND.

Information was received here to-day by Mr. Fish, the gentlemanly agent of the Adams' Express Company, from Helena, that the body of John Belzer, whose death occurred by the accident on the Acacia, some weeks since, had been found by some parties below that city and properly interred. His watch, and some letters and papers discovered upon the corpse were forwarded to Mr. Fish and will be by him forwarded immediately to the family of the deceased.

An accident occurred at Helena a day or two since by which a Mr. Satck, a gentleman from St. Louis, lost his life. It appears that Mr. S. went aboard a steamer tied up at the levee for a glass of water, that element being very scarce at that place, and while coming off his foot slipped, he fell into the river and before he could be recovered was drowned and his body swept out of sight by the rushing current. Some soldiers who had set a line south of Helena for the purpose of catching catfish, one morning upon passing and trying their luck, brought up the body of Mr. Stack attached to the line where the fish hook had held it. They took the corpse ashore and it was properly buried.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL.

An account reached here from Helena today detailing some facts, but no particulars regarding the capture of a large and very interesting mail from Gen. Hindman and intended for transportation to the confederate authorities at Richmond. Among the letters from soldiers to their families, from husbands to wives, brothers to sisters, lovers to their dulcinas, etc., etc., were packages containing official dispatches from Hindman's command, giving most useful information of his late maneuvers in Arkansas, and papers showing his plans for the future. It was at first thought to be but one of Hindman's tricks to entrap the commander of the forces into some wild-goose chase, but certain facts revealed by deserters and scouts, induced Gen. Steele to discredit any such idea. He put such confidence in the package and its contents, at least, as to send off yesterday morning several regiments of troops in the direction of the rebel leader with instructions which, if successful, will effectually put a quietus on some of his well-laid plans and obstruct his future operations to a great extent for some time to come.

COTTON, ETC.

Cotton is very difficult to obtain in Helena. Many speculators are deserting the busines, pronouncing it as extra hazardous and not exactly remunerative. The fever, the heat, dust and vermin of Helena have much to do in this determination.

A NEW COMMERCIAL ORDER.

General Sherman, commandant of the post, and W. D. Gallagher, special agent of the subtreasury department, yesterday issued the following important "order" concerning trade." As it will influence the actions of many northern commercial men I give it entire, as a matter of general interest:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, Sept. 8, 1862.

Until trade shall be regularly opened with ports and places on the Mississippi River below Memphis, all commercial intercourse between this city and Helena, and with intermediate points, will be under joint military and civil jurisdiction, and so governed by the following regulations—the object being, while guarding against the conveyance of supplies of whatever description to individuals or bands in armed or other hostility to the government of the United States, not to deny their usual family and plantation supplies to persons who have refused or declined to engage in or otherwise promote the existing rebellion:

I. All permits shall be issued by the Board of Trade in Memphis, and no merchandise which is not so permitted shall be received on board of any steamboat or any other vessel or vehicle engaged in the business of common carriers, except army supplies moving under military authority.

II. Merchandise needed for family and plantation supply (not including arms or ammunition,) will be permitted by the board of trade to persons residing on either side of the Mississippi River between Memphis and Helena, or at Helena or in its neighborhood, who have not taken any active part in the rebellion themselves, directly or indirectly by connivance or assent aided or encouraged those who have. Such supplies, however, must go forward from time to time, in limited quantities, and before the delivery of the first the recipient will be required to appear in person at either Memphis or Helena, and make affidavit before a proper officer that no part of the supplies so delivered shall be sold or otherwise disposed of to other parties, or used in any manner or for any purpose whatever except for the consumption of his or her family and plantation laborers.

III. For the purpose of guarding against the abuse of this privilege, and of detecting attempts to evade or violate its terms, a list of persons of the character above described, residing or having their plantations within the district of country named, and who have remained at their usual places of residence attending to their legitimate business, will be prepared at as early a period as practicable, for the use of the Board of Trade. This list will at all times be subject to revision, that proper names which at first may be omitted may be added to it, and improper ones, enrolled through misrepresentation, be erased.

IV. For the present, and till otherwise provided, all this special transportation will be committed to a single steamboat, to be selected by the Board of Trade, the master of which shall execute bond with reasonable security that he will not deliver any package of merchandise, or any part thereof, at any place other than that for which it shall have been duly permitted. And such boat shall carry and reasonably renumerate a revenue aid, to be appointed subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, whose scope of duties shall be the same as those of similar officers on boats engaged in the St. Louis and Memphis trade.

V. The bar of this boat, and of all other boats running upon the waters within the district prescribed, shall carry among its stores no intoxicating liquors for sale or barter along the coast, and shall be immediately closed upon arriving at any port or place where the drinking saloons have been closed either by civil or military authority.

VI. All lots of cotton, horses, mules or wagons shipped north from the lower Mississippi, must be accompanied by the bills of sale, witnessed by at least two witnesses, and duly receipted at the time of delivery to the purchasers.

VII. These regulations are at all times subject to change or revocation by the authority that establishes them.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj Gen Com. 5th Div.
W. D. GALLAGER, Special Agt. Treas Dept.

THE FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin* gives the following facts in regard to the 41st Illinois regiment. It will be hailed with pleasure by its numerous friends in the old Sucker State. The writer says:

"The regiment is now encamped in a pleasant grove on the Hernando road, about two miles south of the city, and is one of the best regiments in the western army. It was made up at Decatur, Illinois; has been organized thirteen months, seven of which it has passed in the field in active service; has been in two severely contested battles, in the first of which, at Fort Donelson, it fought all one day, and in the second, at Shiloh, it was in line of battle for thirty-six hours, and so stubbornly did it oppose the advancing rebels on the first day of that fight, that Gen. Hurlburt, in whose division it is, gave it the name of the "The Fighting Forty-First." Notwithstanding the exposures and hardships which this regiment passed through at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Pittsburgh Landing, and during the siege of Corinth, it still numbers six hundred strong and brave men, who are ready and anxious for the active operations of the coming fall campaign.

"Col. Isaac C. Pugh, of the 41st, is a veteran warrior. Many years ago he successfully fough the Indians in these, then western wilds. He took an active and honorable part in the Mexican war, and when the present rebellion of the South broke out, he was among the first of the three months men who volunteered to help put down the traitors, and served as a captain during that time. He is every inch a soldier, and has never yet left his post of duty to visit his family or for any other purpose. He is a true and firm patriot, and his bravery has become proverbial. Col. Pugh is entitled to, and will no doubt ere long receive, a brigadier general's commission, as some steps have already been taken in that direction. Wherever and whenever the 41st again meets the rebels, it will give a good account of itself."

A PETTY DEFAULTER.

A young man by the name of O. C. Sabin, who for some months past has flourished at Corinth and here as a dealer in newspapers for the army, and who, I am informed, has respectable parents in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., a few days since, commenced borrowing small sums of money from different parties with whom he had business connections, the products of which speculation he turned into Georgia and Alabama funds, saying he was going into the cotton speculation. All at once he disappeared in company with an escaped rebel prisoner, whose company he had kept for several days previous to his unexpected disappearance. He did not go North to his parents; but he did go South—on a cotton speculating tour. He will not return, it is supposed.

Wisconsin Legislature.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a bill was introduced to suspend the operations of the revised statutes requiring the publication of the general laws of this session in all the papers of the State.

In the Assembly the speaker announced the usual standing committees, being nearly identical with those of last year.

Mr J. E. Thomas' resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to drafting and a modification of the militia system to a select committee of seven; so much as relates to Indian outrages to the standing committee on federal relations; so much as relates to giving the soldiers a right to vote at the next election to a select committee of seven; and so much as relates to the volunteers' aid fund to a select committee of seven, was adopted.

The speaker appointed the committees as follows:

On Drafting, &c.—Messrs. Platto, Bowman, Chandler, Smith, Field, H. S. Thomas and Stamm.

Soldiers' Voting.—Messrs. Vivian, Dutcher, McLean, Moore, W. F. Hanson, Bannister and Tripp.

Volunteer Aid Fund.—Messrs. Beardsley, Ellis, Boyce, Butler, Taylor, Griffin and Schultz.

DEATH.—Hon. Mathias H. Nichols, who for six years represented the fourth Ohio congressional district in the House, died at the Walnut Street House in Cincinnati on Monday. His place of residence was Lima.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1862.

One of our special correspondents in the front, writing from the camp beyond Middlebrook yesterday evening, says that the army is advancing so slowly that the soldiers have ample time to recover their strength, worn out by the Peninsula and Rappahannock campaigns.

There is little news to communicate. In the skirmish of Tuesday, Farnsworth's Illinois cavalry charged and broke two rebel regiments of horse, and took Poolesville for the third time, at least according to authentic accounts.

Franklin was reported to have used his artillery in front at Barnsville, and there were indications that the rebels were in force a few miles beyond Middlebrook. Your correspondent expresses the opinion that the rebel strength will be found between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Monocacy Bridge. Their mask is so complete, he says, that is literally true that our generals know neither the position, strength, nor purpose of the rebel leaders.

In high quarters, it is said, theories entirely irreconcilable and plausible are advanced with equal confidence. They agree, however, in regarding a movement by the rebels on Baltimore as improbable under the rules of military strategy. The rebels can fight or retreat as they prefer, since they hold the Upper Potomac fords.

The Frederick army had but 500 wagons last Saturday, which were all filled with green corn, to be used as food for men and horses. If Maryland ever held out inducement to invasion, and promises of assistance, she has not kept her word to the rebels, who find little active sympathy and no real co-operation.

Your correspondent estimates the force at about Frederick at 80,000, and we understand that some at least of our generals set the whole of the enemy's force in Maryland at not less than 140,000 or 150,000. Per contra, a clever, active officer, who was within four miles of Frederick day before yesterday, estimates the rebel strength at less than 10,000.

His testimony is rendered unusually valuable by the fact that he has been stationed near Poolesville for the past seven months, and is acquainted with many farmers in that neighborhood and on the roads toward Frederick. A Union man with whom he has been acquainted for months, and whom he considers entirely trustworthy, assures him that the column which marched past his house from Frederick to the river, was not more than 8,000 strong, and that it consisted entirely of cavalry and artillery.

Persons from Frederick with whom this scout conversed made a similar statement as to the force there. Some farmers on the road, whose testimony he regarded as of little value with our generals, say that there were from 140,000 to 150,000 rebels in the State.

This scout also says, that from all he could learn, Jackson has not been in Maryland at all, the whole army of invasion being under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh and Lee. The main force of the rebels, he believes to be several miles back of Leesburg, and to be between 100,000 and 150,000 strong.

He regards Fitzhugh Lee's force as a foraging party, with the further design of occupying the attention of as many of our troops as possible. On the farms along the roads over which it had passed neither cattle, grain, nor vegetables remained. Every farmer had been stripped of all his portable property, the rebels paying for it not in green backs, as is falsely reported, but confederate notes, if the seller would take them, otherwise not at all.

The scout expressed the belief that after delaying our advancing army as long as possible, and making its campaign as ridiculous as possible in the eyes of the world, Fitzhugh Lee would make good his retreat, with all the supplies he has gathered, going by way of Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The report that the rebels have occupied Hagerstown, which is positively asserted tonight, favors this supposition, and it is not inconsistent with it that the rebels gave signs of an intention to hold, for a time, the line of the Monocacy, on which there has been skirmishing to-day. The scout saw one or two rebel ragged and barefoot soldiers.

He says that Lee had, when he entered Maryland 30 or 40 12-pounders, but a very small amount of ammunition, and that he hopes to supply this want in Maryland as well as the necessities of his men and horses for food.

Scouting parties of rebels have recently been within forty miles of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and have carried away telegraph instruments from several stations.

A BOLD SPEECH.

Thaddeus Stevens on the War Policy of the Government.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, having received a unanimous re-nomination for Congress from the Union men of his district, accepted it in the following speech, delivered before the convention, in which he discusses the policy of the government with great boldness:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I have come for the purpose of thanking you and accepting your nomination. It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of those whose servant he is, but especially so in times like these, when the wisest men differ on questions of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise, not in a fulsome manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated whether to speak as I had intended—whether it were proper to criticise now, in this hour of deepest gloom, when we know not where our armies are, but only that they are nowhere successful. But whether we advise the government, or find fault with it, we must all do everything to strengthen the hands of our nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joy, adversity with prosperity—nor is the victory always to the just—human energy and earnestness will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough; but let no man falter in his loyalty to the government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who falters now is a traitor not only to his country but to humanity and to his God.

"I have not determined whether to speak as I had intended; perhaps, when we know the result of these few days I may meet you and speak to you. I have protested against the present policy, not only to the people, but to the face of the president and his cabinet, and on the floor of Congress, as those know who have done me the honor to read my speeches; told them that they were exercising too much lenity at the request of border statesmen—not one of whom, in my judgment, has loyalty in his heart. I have accused the prime minister to his face for having gone back from the faith he taught me, and instead of arming every man, black or white, who would fight for this Union, withholding a well-meaning president from doing so until, as we advance into their country and our armies dwindle away from miasma and disease, they spring up behind us and retake what we had gained. They still hold the Mississippi, and threaten us even on the banks of the Ohio; all because the slaves at home are giving them no trouble—because we are, at the point of the bayonet, keeping them loyal to their masters instead of to the Union.

"I have told these things to the president and cabinet, and they replied—'It may come to this.' "Come to this!" when 200,000 men have melted away and $2,000,000,000 been spent. "Come to this!" when another half million lives shall have been lost, and a billion of dollars more laid upon you in taxation. I cannot and will not stand this—and if you elect me I shall vote that every man be armed, black and white, who can aid in crushing the rebellion; that every inch of rebel soil be taken and sold to pay the debt of this war. I will not go with the president in paying for all the slaves—I did not vote for his resolution—I will not vote to pay for any slave of a rebel.

"But I will uphold the administration as far as possible—saying at the same time that it is all in vain unless they change their policy. Would it not be better that 15,000 armed slaves should lie unburied around the battle fields near Manassas than that your friends and mine should thus be there? The rebels might have slain them; they would have saved us, and our own men would have gone fresh into action and to victory. Yet at this sympathizers at the North cry 'abolition!' Abolition—yes! abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week, after a few remarks of mine, the vote was eighty-four to forty-two—eighty-four agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, the whole nation will be with me! Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last, and our country divided—and he is a traitor who talks of separation on any terms. Again, I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you these things, that, even if my principles be wrong, they shall never be hidden."

The Cotton Question in England.

The cotton question is discussed by the London *Daily News* in a desponding spirit It says:

"The supply of American cotton is rapidly becoming exhausted, and these sorts have consequently risen during the week no less than 4d to 5d per pound. For the future American cotton, as being quite a "fancy" article, will command a "fancy" price—indeed, just such a price as the limited number of holders may choose to demand for it. Accordingly, an interesting revolution is taking place in the manufacture. American cotton passes out of consumption, and the small quantity remaining will be husbanded and used only in those fine articles which are worn by the wealthier classes of society. The cotton of Surat—the description now chiefly entering into consumption—cannot be worked into the finer sorts of yarns and goods; before it will become available for them its quality must be greatly improved. It is very suitable, however, to coarse fabrics, and with coarse fabrics we must be content until such time as America sends her produce here again, or the cottons of other countries improve in quality as well as increase in quantity.

* * * We have shown how small is the present stock of cotton, and, looking to the immediate future, the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. Chief reliance is placed upon the supply of Surat sorts, but it is not by any means encouraging to find that the total quantity from this source now afloat and in the way to England is only 90,000 bales more than it was at this time last year, being 390,000 bales, against 300,000 in 1861. From no other source can the deficiency now indicated be made up save with time. Assuming that the American crop is now released, and allowing for the probable supplies from every other quarter, competent authorities estimate that during the next six months there will be only sufficient cotton to admit of the operatives having two days' work a week, and this is upon the supposition that not a single bale will remain in stock at the end of that period. The later anticipation, of course, will not be literally fulfilled, but there is too much reason to apprehend, as we have already hinted, that the pressure on the cotton manufacturing districts will become yet more intense. A well known Manchester firm has given public expression to an opinion that its severity will be the greatest during the autumn and winter months, from October to February next.

☞ The story of Sigel's having lost seventeen guns is entirely false. His actual loss in the recent engagements is one gun of Johnson's battery, a rifled cannon of Wiard's pattern, and a small mountain howitzer, belonging to what is known as a jackass battery. The desperate fighting done by this corps is evidenced by the loss of one of its divisions alone in the last three weeks. Carl Schurz, out of about 7,000, lost in actual killed and wounded 782 men.—*Washington Letter.*

Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 3d, 1862.
From this date Forward
DAILY ARRIVALS OF
SILKS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
REPS,
DRESS GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Scotch Shawls,
Blankets,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!
In great variety.
FOR NETT CASH ONLY,
At the lowest possible prices.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE LADIES.
We are receiving large stocks of
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,
Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation.
As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

FOR FURS
GO TO
135 LAKE STREET.
I. C. MAYER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
AT WHOLESALE.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street,
Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue.)
We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash, previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time. Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are not surpassed.
Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscribers would announce that their
FALL STOCK,
Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care,
To meet the wants of our patrons.
It may be proper to state that our facilities for supplying the wants of merchants in our line are unsurpassed, and that we have, by giving out our orders early in the season, and securing contracts previous to the great rise in labor and stock, secured a full supply of goods, which we can sell much lower than if purchased at the present time.
These goods are for sale at the lowest market prices for CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT, and we ask those who are buying, to examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 20 and 21 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

NEW MUSIC BOOK.—Church Choirs, and all others wishing for a NEW FIRST CLASS book of Church music are invited to examine
THE TABERNACLE,
A new book of Hymn Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Etc., By B. F. BAKER and W. O. PERKINS.
Price, $9.60 per dozen.
The publishers, in offering this new book, beg leave to say that it has enlisted the best efforts of its able and experienced authors, and will be found most admirably adapted to the wants of choristers and choirs in churches of every denomination.
☞ Send to the publishers for a circular descriptive of the work. A sample copy forwarded, post-paid, for One Dollar.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers for the West, 39 & 41 Lake street, Chicago.

YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS,
Selling cheap to the trade at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake Street.

MILITARY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
PALMERS & BATCHELDERS,
Of Boston, manufacture SWORDS of all kinds. Also, EMBROIDERIES, BELTS, SASHES and LEATHER GOODS, Agents for
POND'S PATENT PISTOLS,
Also, Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, &c.
Orders solicited at WHOLESALE, cheap for cash.
PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, CAIRO, ILL., September 9th, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (from loyal citizens to the United States Government only) until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1862, for supplying troops stationed at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., and Bird's Point, Mo.,
With Fresh Bread and Fresh Beef for six (6) months, commencing the 1st day of Oct., 1861, and ending March 31st, 1863.
The Bread to be made from winter wheat, of best quality, and to be of a good and wholesome quality. The Fresh Beef to be of a good wholesome quality, necks and shanks excluded.
Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to sign contracts, and two responsible securities must be named in proposals.
Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Bread" and "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids.
RICHARD McALLISTER, Captain and C.S.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, August 30, 1862.
The McLean County Bank, Bloomington, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of J. Dunn, agent for the redemption of its circulating notes in the city of Springfield, pursuant to the provisions of Art. Two of an Act Amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14, 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor, P. A.

$1.00 PER DAY.—The Sollitt House is a large five story brick building, situated on Franklin street, in the heart of the city, and only one block from Randolph street. Is convenient to all the Railroad Depots. Omnibusses run in connection with all the cars, and is kept as a first-class house.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CHINA, GLASS
And Queensware,
Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,
Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,
DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,
Oval and Round.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Paper Hangings, Window Shades.
We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

WYANT & POWERS,
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street,
Have just received a full stock of every variety of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap,
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT,
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK,
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and WOOLENS.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
STRYKER & CO.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
Weber, Williams & Yale,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
25, LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.
We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers, for cash before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer goods as low if not lower than can be bought East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two rooms, giving us five rooms 28x160 feet, and have added to our largely increased stock a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. We keep our stock full at all times and give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are assured that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either by the dozen or package.
WEBER WILLIAMS & YALE.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c.
Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture. NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.
Japanned and Pressed Tinware,
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

ARMY CLOTHS,
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR,
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Wholesale Houses.

WM. D. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
57 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,
Keeps a full assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,
—ALSO—
Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
Tanner's Stock.
At lowest market price.

HATS AND CAPS.
E. P. L. BROOM,
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.
50........Lake Street, Chicago........50.
I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOM.

FALL DRY GOODS.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & Co.
ARE RECEIVING
DRESS GOODS,
—IN—
Plain and Figured Silks,
Plain and Printed Merinos,
Plain and Printed Wool DeLaines,
And a splendid assortment of
Velom Ottomans and Reps,
At lower prices than last year. Also, the best lot of
BALMORALS
We ever had.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
SATINETTS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And the most complete assortment of Trimmings ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANT TAILORS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths,
Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres.

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.
We also keep in store a large stock of
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.
AGENTS FOR
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED.
Coffees,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage.
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
&c. &c. &c.
Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18.... State Street, Chicago......16 & 18.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.
Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THE ADVANTAGE with our customers.
BARRETT, KING & CO.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
An unequalled assortment.
WORSTED GOODS,
The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.
DRESS GOODS,
Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.
Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,
COTTON YARN.
In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.
We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
Nearly 100,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFETIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 200 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use—by its possession.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
☞ Circular may be had on application or by post.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines.
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a license.
This is the oldest Machine in the world, (invented 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family and tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.
☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machine can be had on application, or sent by mail.
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED which enables the operator to carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the ends of seams, while with making a long and a short stitch simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWER in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. They possess all the wonder of all, because of its ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and CERTAINTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western States with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circular and sample of work, address
W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 124 Lake street.
The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office with a full assortment of Machines are always on hand. Instructions given and improvements made, and every Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction. Every Machine in market or money refunded, reduced prices. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co's
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINES
$25 TO $110.
[illegible]
Address L. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake street, Chicago.

Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.
Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.
RESIDENT DIRECTORS:
MATTHEW LAFLIN,
JAS. W. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
P. D. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Storage and Commission.
JOHN H. COOK, G. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
JOHN L. GAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.
J. G. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.
O. F. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.
E. VAN BUREN, Ex-Clerk Superior Court of Chicago.
A. W. MORRIS, Ex-Judge Circuit Court.
W. H. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
HILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.
ATTORNEYS:
B. S. MORRIS........JESSE B. THOMAS.
OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.
Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.
The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetually) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.
Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.
Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.
B. F. JOHNSON,
Manager Branch Office.

HOME
INSURANCE CO.
Of New York,
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY
Cash Capital..........$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862..$1,585,879.16
Liabilities.............$57,826 32
ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.
[illegible]
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
$8,500,000.
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
$4,000,000.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
$3,600,000.
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
$1,593,731.31.
The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)
Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.
Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, with the option of the insured.
Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by
C. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois,
No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.
WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.
H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin,
Post Office address Milwaukee.
Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N.Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV:
"And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital..........$200,000.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water-st., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
☞ Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 278 South Water Street.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1238.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

44

Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

[au25-d864-3m]

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.

Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THE ADVANTAGE with our customers.

BARRETT, KING & CO.,

au21-t773-1m

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS,

The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS,

Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,

COTTON YARN.

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

au6-h766-3m   72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. [illegible] in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFETIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.

106 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Circular may be had on application or by post.

au21-n676-1y

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address J. S. BRYANT,

General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

my17-t431-1y

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE Co.

WESTERN OFFICE AND SALESROOM

124 Lake St. Chicago. W. C. Mason, Agt.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agt.

au6-d680-1y   124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 122 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office where a full assortment of Machines are exhibited. [illegible] Machine is warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. [illegible] Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.

$35 TO $110.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT, DOUBLE LOCK STITCH; WILLCOX & GIBB'S PATENT TWISTED LOOP STITCH and SHUTTLE STITCH Machines, [illegible]

Address L. CORNELL & Co., 123 LAKE STREET, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.

Dearborn Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS:

[illegible] Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.

[illegible] Munger & Armour, Stor. and Com.

[illegible] Wholesale Grocers.

[illegible] Drake, Tremont House.

[illegible] Fargo & Co., American Express.

[illegible] Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

[illegible] Superior Court of Chicago.

[illegible] Circuit Court.

[illegible] Gen'l Superintendent Ill. C. R. R.

[illegible] Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

MILTON PARKER, M. D.

J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS:

[illegible] JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.

GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium, Notes or added to the Policy.

Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is preserved) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.

Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON,

au8-h569-1m   Manager Branch Office.

HOME INSURANCE CO.

Of New York,

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY

Cash Capital $1,000,000.00

Assets, 1st July, 1862 .... $1,585,679.76

Liabilities $57,826.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in bank	$113,830.65
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	818,693.83
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $ 63,050.00)	116,769.31
United States and other stocks (m. kot value)	304,536.00
Real Estate	60,297.55
Interest due on 1st July, 1862 (of which, $34,162.84 has since been received)	27,350.57
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 1st July (of which $14,849.72 has since been received)	88,024.74
Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks)	44,012.07
Other property, miscellaneous items	10,597.84
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	1,336.89
Total	$1,585,679.76

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62 ... $57 156.32

Due stockholders on account former dividends ... 670.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,

au8-h566-1y   150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,

$8,500,000.

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,

$4,000,000.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,

$3,600,000.

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,

$1,593,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash (no notes.)

Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.

Reports, Circulars and information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

C. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.

No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.

E. S. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.

Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sept't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862, Page XXXIV:

"And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so perfect and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

au11-274-3m

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST

Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital .... $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
[illegible]	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
[illegible]	Silas Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
Jno W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Jno J. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
[illegible]	Chas Chandler,	Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.   fe13-d2-3m

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 29 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap8-d71-1y

CORN EXCHANGE

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description,

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS,

SEAMLESS,

GROCERS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

GUNNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

☞ Second-hand bags always on hand.

Bags loaned to shippers.

my13-t235-1y

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

[illegible] from Winter Wheat. [illegible] Winter Wheat Flour, of the best quality. [illegible] Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 270 South Water Street.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 154 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc9-1y]

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. F. C. [illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

34 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,

Loan and Discount Office,

No. 6 South Clark Street, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

HENRY GREENEBAUM.   G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

my6-t452-3m

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,

No. 5 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Particular attention given to Collections. my8-t461-1y

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

No. 4 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. T. VAN VLECK.   [au14-t374-3m]   E. A. TUCKER.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK

OF CHICAGO

No. 8 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.   my19-r886-1y

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 53 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent. interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861.

DIRECTORS—Hon. Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago; S. B. Fleetwood, Esq., of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago; Hon. Wm. L. Gooch, Chicago; F. R. Westfall, Banker, New York; Sydney Myers, of the firm of Sydney Myers & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Illinois.

SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

au1-t465-3m

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

H. CHAPIN, President.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.   mh28-n639-1y

G. W. WOODS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.   aug6 1872 3m

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

my9-r182-1y

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITE

HOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general

Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.

Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.   mh31-n913-6m

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de13-h798-1y   E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business.

WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

mh13-n615-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN

& TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL .... $500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't.   S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon (when left for a specified period;) will receive money for accumulation, when left for terms of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Dunham,	James Goodwin,	Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster,	D. R. Holt,	H. H. Magie,
F. Yoe,	W. E. Doggett,	A. E. Burley,
F. B. Cooley.	C. H. McCormick,	B. D. Gilbert,
	S. A. Smith.	

mh2-n367-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.   de13-h781-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

au1f90-1y   No. 61 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public

Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 10th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier.   ly26-g26oje1-6t

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

de15-g639-1y   Telegraph Office.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS.

Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street .... New York.

43 Lake street .... Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p89-1y

Coal Oil Axle Grease.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED

COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.

The Best Article Made.

FULL [illegible] IN

BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS

Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT THE—

LAMP AND OIL STORE OF

POPE & SLOCUM,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark St.

[au1f70-1y]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Archdeacon E mrs
Atzel Caroline
Ayers Gideon M mrs
Ash Abbie miss
Ayratt Addie miss
Alice mrs
Allen Mary miss
Allen Jane miss
Ackers Sarah J mrs
Alcott Wm mrs
Andrew Eleanor H miss
Allen Geo D mrs

B

Baker Mary miss
Barley Susan E mrs
Baker Sarah A miss
Barrett Oscar mrs
Barnett Etta miss
Barnett Mary mrs
Beach Amanda miss
Bell Anna
Bebee Mary mrs
Beckwith Anne mrs
Beal M A mrs
Bebee Louisa
Bergatt Hattie mrs
Bennett Kate miss
Bennett Edward mrs
Bent Jennet mrs
Benjamin Hattie miss
Bidwell Geo mrs
Bluett Wm mrs
Bloomfield Mary E
Black E J miss
Bliss Laura A miss
Blanchard Anna O mrs
Blackstack Susan miss
Blackburn mrs
Black Emily J miss
Bolton Wm H mrs
Bowman Louisa miss
Boulton Bridget L mrs
Bordola Emma miss
Bowen Erastus S mrs
Bowen Lizzie mrs
Boatwell James N mrs
Bonham F W mrs
Bratton Ella miss
Barnwell Louisa B
Brookan mrs
Brownell Nellie B
Brooks Wm mrs
Boulger Mary mrs
Brown Gusta miss
Brown Della mrs
Bulkley Em miss
Burdrick Lucie
Barkam Anna T mrs
Berton Jennie miss
Burns Lizzie miss
Burke Jas M mrs
Butlers Eliza A mrs
Beardsley J J mrs

C

Calkins A C mrs
Calahan Richard mrs
Capp Amasa mrs
Cameron J mrs
Campbell Wm mrs
Carrell Jane miss
Cornman Caroline miss
Care R A mrs
Casher Ellen V miss
Casletter Maggie miss
Casey Hannah mrs
Chandler Anna miss
Chapman Dolly miss
Chase G Ann mrs
Chambers Benj W mrs
Chase Charlotte mrs
Chapman Henry mrs
Charena Bartha mrs
Close Emma mrs
Clancy Margaret mrs
Clancy Ellen miss
Clapp Wm C mrs
Clifford Elizabeth
Cleary Anne
Clark M J miss
Clark mrs
Collins Christiana mrs
Cole Mary miss
Coe W mrs
Collins Ella miss
Cole Mary Ann mrs
Cordingly Thos mrs
Cook M J mrs
Cooper Martha mrs 2
Comms Franklin miss
Coules Electa L mrs
Connaughton Biddy mrs
Conner Ellen
Conner B A miss
Conner C A miss
Considine M mrs
Cotton Mattie
Crowns Mary J mrs
Cotton Mary miss
Coughlin Anne mrs
Coyle Mary miss
Coss E mrs
Corrigan Bridget miss
Corcoran Maggie miss
Cowles Sabra E mrs
Crane Frank miss
Crocker Eliza A mrs
Crosby Fannie miss
Crone Nelly mrs
Crowfoot Mary mrs
Cushing C S mrs
Cushman Margaret mrs
Curtis Pliny mrs
Cunningham A J mrs
Curtis P mrs
Cureton Isaac mrs
Cullen mrs
Cutts Caroline miss

D

Dolton mrs
Davis H miss
Davis Francis H miss
Davis Martha mrs
Dawson Esther mrs
Dean Emma or Penny miss
Denter Josephine miss
Dodson Ellen miss
Dole James mrs
Doran Maggie miss
Doyle Mary L miss
Dorgan Mary miss
Dowber Celestine miss
Douglas Nancy mrs
Dunivan Mary mrs
Dunne mrs
Duffey Mary E
Dunston W P mrs
Duryea Jarvis mrs
Dustin Mary miss
Deitzman Bertha

E

Eaton Angelina mrs
Eaton Jennie mrs
Edwards Caroline M mrs
Edwards C miss
Edgerton Austin mrs
Ellegood M mrs 2
Emerson E miss
English Elizabeth
English Anna miss

F

Fay Wm M mrs
Fannell Bridget miss
Farnsworth A M mrs
Farwell Nancy mrs
Freaney Catharine mrs
Felt Amelia S
Fishbeck Mary mrs
Fish Mary A miss
Flynn M J mrs
Fleming Mary miss
Flynn Johanna miss
Forrest W E mrs
Foster Emma
Ford Frank mrs
Foley Margaret miss
Ford Estella miss
Foster Laura mrs
Fraser Lizzie miss
Furman Sophronia
Freeborn Abbie miss
Fye Christina mrs
French Sarah P mrs
Fitzsimons Nellie mrs

G

Gardner E mrs
Gardner Mollie miss
Gardner Sarah M miss
Gardner Sarah mrs
Gaige R N mrs
Gamble Martha miss
Georgie miss
Gauta Ellen miss
Gatean Mary A miss
Galligan Sarah mrs
George M E mrs
George Mary Ella miss
Gault J C mrs
Gage Emily P miss
Gear J F mrs
Gibbs Hattie miss
Gilbert E mrs
Gleeson Ellen mrs
Gilbert Linda
Glen Margrett mrs
Goult Susan S mrs
Grange Sophia miss
Grant Julia miss
Grant Ellen M mrs
Gridley Ella D mrs
Griffin Mary mrs 2
Gunnison Carrie miss
Gurnee N M mrs
Groves Jane miss

H

Hall Alice mrs
Hall Larmoni mrs
Hadley Julia miss
Hamill Sarah mrs
Hamilton J H mrs
Hanford Lotty M miss
Hewett J B mrs
Hamilton Volney mrs
Harris Matta miss
Hartman Maria mrs
Harbridge Harriett miss
Harris Ben E mrs 2
Hart Angie N mrs 2
Hardine Abby M mrs
Harris Kate mrs
Harris Emma miss
Hawley Mariar miss
Hays Ellen mrs
Hayward Emely J mrs
Haydon C E mrs
Hampsted Marion mrs
Healey mrs
Hennamar Dorce miss
Hee Mary A
Heck Annie mrs
Healy Bridget
Hills Charlotte A mrs
Hill Louisa J miss
Hibbard Jennie mrs
Hill J G mrs
Hollester Lucy A mrs
Holden Isaball A mrs 2
Hoag Elizabeth miss
Hollins Mary C miss
Holt A E mrs
Holland M miss
Hopkins Horace mrs
Hosborne Lucy Bill miss
Howard Rebecka L
Howard Christina miss
Hurley Margret mrs
Hunt N G mrs
Hulbert A E mrs
Hull Tracy D mrs
Hulbert Fannie miss
Huntley Sarah mrs
Hull Treddie miss

I

Irwin N B mrs
Innes mrs
Irwin Alice miss

J

Jackson S L mrs
Jacobs miss
Jackson L W mrs
James Sarah miss
Jackson Mary J mrs
Jackson Columbia mrs
Jacobs F mrs
Jacobs Mary E mrs
Jordan Sister Ann Rigna
Jordan Susan E mrs
Johnson Marrien mrs
Jennings Fannie miss
Joyce Catherine miss
Jones Ruth mrs
Jones Martha W G mrs
Johnson Sidney B mrs
Johnson Susan miss
Johnson Mathilda miss
Johnson Mary L miss
Johnson Margem mrs
Johnson Lemuel mrs

K

Kehl Lydia miss
Kehne Catherine miss
Kaylor Anna miss
Kain Katy K miss
Kapplar Mary mrs
Kent Catherine miss
Kellogg Laura A mrs
Kelley Mary Ann
Kelly Agnes B miss
Kelly Mary A mrs
Kennedy Rachel mrs
Kent S E mrs
Kenny Eliza J miss
Kenny Lizzy L mrs
Kiante Sarah miss
Kipp Elnor J miss
King John mrs
Kinsler Sarah M mrs
Kilbridge Mary miss
Kingly R H mrs

L

Lanigan Mary C miss
Lane mrs
Lane Benj mrs
Lathrop Benj L mrs
Lewis Ellen miss
Lester Mary mrs
Lewis Mary mrs
Leet Mary W mrs
Lewis Hattie miss
Lees Barbara mrs
Lyons Lucinda mrs
Lynch Susan miss
Lyons Alice mrs
Lundegreen Fannie miss

M

Machy Mary E miss
Many Mary E mrs
Malone Hanora miss
Mary Mary mrs
Marks Mary E mrs
Marks Mary B mrs
Marks Eliza mrs
Margetts A mrs
Marsh Arvilla miss
Marion Mary mrs
Mathews D R mrs
Matteson Eliza C mrs
Matteson Mary B miss
Mathers Laura E mrs
Mercereau F W V P mrs
Mead Minnie miss
Meloy Bridget miss
Mercer Henry mrs
Meging Mary miss
Miller Martha mrs
Mills A H mrs
Millington Hariet mrs
Miller Addie L miss
Mosk J W mrs
Morton M miss
Moonan Mary
Morris Rachael miss
Mooney Matilda miss
Morris Bridget miss
Market A M mrs
Moore Louise miss
Murphy Sarah M mrs
Murphy John mrs
Murdoc Hattie miss
Mullen Emily A mrs
Murphy Maria mrs
Mullen Emily mrs
Murphy Hanora
Mullin Kate miss
Millan James M mrs
Morris John mrs
McCabe Emily mrs
McClean Statira P mrs
McCauley Rachel mrs
McEvoy Elizabeth mrs
McClenand Elizabeth mrs
McClenand Sarah
McDonald Mongo mrs
McDonald Johanna miss
McGuire Ellen miss
Magrot miss
McKay Mary Jane
McIntire James S mrs
McIntire Fannie miss
McLaughlin Annie
McNeal Louise miss
McNulty Hanora
McQueen Maggie miss

N

Natim Sophia mrs
Nathan Karlina miss
Needham J mrs
Newman Annie miss
Nugent Hannah miss
Noble Mattie R mrs

O

Odell Alice
Overholts Mary E mrs
Owen Ellen mrs
Owen James mrs
O'Connor Marion
O'Harn C mrs

P

Palmer Milton mrs
Palmer T mrs
Palmers M S mrs
Parker B mrs
Parke Emma C miss
Patton Mary E
Paneon M mrs
Pattee Annie M miss
Permit Barbery mrs
Pearsall Clemmy mrs
Pecord Eliza miss
Perry Samuel B mrs
Perry Sarah M
Perkins Mary miss
Perry Ethil A miss
Perry Sarah mrs
Petre Ellen mrs
Peters Johannah
Phillips Thos mrs
Phelan Catherine miss
Platt Mary E miss
Pinney Gaylor mrs
Pilbey Margaret C mrs
Poree Anne mrs
Pierce Roe and Ellen misses
Potter Elner miss
Porter Sarah F mrs
Powers Patrick mrs
Porter William F mrs
Polak mrs
Pope M J mrs
Portrows G G miss
Pratt Anne A miss

Q

Quinn Sarah miss

R

Raibl Bridget miss
Rawson C S mrs
Rice Fred mrs
Richmond Sarah miss
Richards James miss
Richardson F H mrs
Rourk Ellen miss
Robinson John mrs
Roan Mary miss
Roberts Zuruiah A
Roberts John H mrs
Robb Mary miss
Robinson Anne mrs
Robbins Emma miss
Roberts Ella
Roberts Jane W mrs
Roach Amanda
Rose mrs
Roy S mrs
Rubey J J mrs
Russel J F mrs
Ryerson Mary miss
Ryan Hanora miss
Rodman Hattie miss

S

Salomon Emma miss
Sanford Mary J
Schaeffer John mrs
Shetland Maggie mrs
Shea Edward mrs
Shaunessey Bridget
Skaats Mary miss
Simmons Bridget mrs
Sloat Helen
Simons E mrs
Sloan Mary miss
Simons Elizabeth mrs
Snow Rhoda miss
Slade F M mrs
Smith Maggie J mrs
Smith Martha M mrs
Smith E W mrs
Smith Barlet mrs
Smith Ira mrs
Spear Josephine miss
Stacey Sarah mrs
Stark Elizabeth mrs
Starr Mary mrs
Stephens Maria E miss
Stevens F E mrs
Stevens M miss
Sterrell Jane mrs
Stevens Ellen M miss
Sturtevant Nellie miss
Stone A A mrs
Storts Marg mrs
Sullivan Maria miss
Sutherland D L miss
Sheahan Fanny miss
Stacey Sarah mrs

T

Terry J E mrs
Tear John dr mrs
Thorry Elizabeth
Tyler Rose mrs
Turner Elizabeth
Tornebee Annie
Twiggs Clara E miss
Tod John mrs
Trimble W H mrs col
Tompkins Mary A miss
Torode H M miss

V

Vidler E mrs
Voorhees Rose miss
Vanarman Lizzie mrs

W

Wright E major mrs 3
Wallace M A mrs
Wagoner Savanah
Walker Ettie miss
Walter Mary A miss
Walter Mary miss
Walter Jane mrs
Watkins Jane mrs
Warwick Eliza miss
Weston Lizzie C miss
Ward Catherine mrs
Webl Mena miss
Webster Sarah miss
Webber H F mrs
Welch Mary miss
Welch Jane miss
White Augusta mrs
Whitney Carrie E mrs
White S miss
Whitaker M A mrs
White E G mrs
White C miss
Whiting Alice mrs
Winters Emily miss
Wilson Mary Lee miss
Williams J mrs
Wilson Carrie miss
Wilson Louisa
Wilson Annie mrs
Woods mrs
Woodcock Ada mrs
Wood James A mrs
Woodley Rebecca mrs
Wright Lily miss
Wiley Sarah A miss

Y

Yearly Caroline mrs
Youcoum Catharine mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Arnold Wm H
Adams M B
Avery S H
Averill Wm
Agnew Joe
Allen mr
Adams Jno 2
Alexander Joseph
Abraham I
Adams J Newton
Arnold Geo
Adams Samuel
Alexander Joseph
Abbott Samuel
Allen Jno
Abbott J
Abbott E T
Allis David
Anthony Elliott
Ayous Dominic
Alexander C
Adams Calvin E
Atwood C A J
Adcock col
Austin C Steel
Abbey Chas
Addicks Chas
Allen A B
Andrews A J
Alderson Chas D
Aspenwall & Cie

B

Bisbee L J
Baker L B
Benson W R 2
Benedict W H 2
Banks Wm
Baker Lemuel B
Bairnsen W H
Berry W B
Baker Wm
Blake Jno
Bartlett Jno
Blvin Jno
Barnes Jno V
Beckley J G capt
Beck Joe
Barrett Jno W
Barns Jno
Bidwell Jno W
Beebee Jos
Bennett Jno
Baltaff Jno
Beegen J H
Bell Jas
Batchelder J T
Belvid Jones
Blodget H capt
Bascomb H
Bigelow Henry
Bell H R dr
Barrows Geo W
Blodgett Geo H
Beers Geo
Benjamin Geo
Biling Geo
Biggs Thos
Barker Geo L
Beebe Geo
Bleumendale S P
Bigford T J
Balling F A
Bateman Saml
Bell Fred
Bigelow Saml
Bull T W
Buttershall Frank
Bullington W
Barry Edmund
Bellinger Richd
Brown & Hamnell
Barnes Elias
Bailey Danl W
Birde Patrick
Barnes Chas
Barrette Caleb
Blue Chas
Baggett Chas
Barker C W maj
Balentine R capt
Barton & Hall
Bailey A N
Baldwin Austin
Beldin Almerin
Barnes Nelson
Barrow A A
Blair A W
Bentley A C
Baker A W
Bratherwick & Raymond
Barnham N R
Bascom A D
Burnham L E
Bodett Lewis
Butler Merrill
Bradley L
Brower Land A
Burns Wm
Bromell W H
Brown Wm G 2
Buchanan Walter
Brockway W H
Brewster Wm A
Buckingham Jno
Bosley Jno R
Bostick Jno 2
Breen Jno
Boyer Jno B
Broomfield Jno
Brown Jno
Bruce Jos
Broadbent J H
Brandstone Jno
Benningham Jno
Boydon Jas
Bonte J H C rev
Bruce J
Boggs Jas
Bradley Jos
Barle Isaac
Butler Jas A
Bulm J W
Byrne Jas
Brannon J Weapt
Burket Harris
Burgess Hiram
Bull Henry
Bosworth H P
Bryant H R
Brewer Thos
Brody Geo
Briggs G W L
Bragg Geo
Blodgett Geo H
Burke Thos
Brookes T D
Briggs Geo L
Brennan Thos
Bough Geo
Byles Thos T
Brown F F
Brokan Stephen
Brooks S
Brame Fredk
Burnap S L
Bowlingham R P
Boyington E C 2
Boden S B
Brown E P
Byrne Edwd
Brown Ephrm
Brown C S
Bouch Chas
Brinck col
Brennan Philip
Boynton C W
Brown Chas
Burt & Higgins
Boyntond & Smith
Brown & Burgoy
Boyde Alex
Bowes & co
Bradford A G
Butler B E
Bean A W rev
Burn N J
Bradford A G
Brewster & Wilson
Bargoyne A P
Blagen H

C

Clark M M
Clancey M C
Casey Michl
Clancey Michl
Champion W W
Canty Michl
Carson Lewis M
Clarke M W
Casey Michl
Chambers Wcapt
Christian W H
Clemmons Jno P
Chalifoux Jno
Caton Jno
Cameron Jno
Cary Joe W
Carroll Jas
Clarkson J M C
Clark J W C
Chapman J P
Carey Jas
Chamberlain J M
Clements Jas M
Canfield J T
Cherry J R
Chase Jas capt
Calery H W
Campbell H A
Cabery H R
Cadwell H D
Chambers H A
Chase Thos J
Cam Thos
Clark Geo W
Chapel Geo R
Christy Geo
Campbell S B
Clark Saml
Campbell Geo
Chapman S M
Carter S T
Cassel Fredk J
Carter Edwd
Cahill Edwd
Campbell Robt B
Carr Edwd
Champlin Robt
Carr E D M
Casey E
Chamberlain E
Chandler Elias
Callen David
Cavanagh D L
Chatfield Chas A
Cannavon Peter
Chandler A F
Clarke A H 2
Carroll C Y
Casey & Hennock
Carroll Patk 2
Champus B B
Crocker L B col
Coloney Myron
Cooke Lemuel S
Crockett Jno
Collier Jos M
Conners Jno
Cook Jno
Cowry Jno
Conway Jno W
Cobleigh J M
Connell Jas
Cole H H
Corbin H D
Courchaine H
Costello Henry
Cole Henry
Comer Timothy
Combs Geo
Cobb's Geo T
Cross Saml
Coe Saml T
Conley Steve
Corcoran Francis
Comers David
Cushman David
Cutler E B
Coe Saml T
Collins David
Crimmins Patk
Cozens Chas B
Coyle Patk
Cohen Abram
Crowley C
Calvert & Comstock
Curran Owen
Collier Patk
Cope Benj
Grivey B W
Combs A
Crandall A L
Cook & Lowers
Cook & Pendleton
Coveney T rev
Cashman G E
Craig Jno R

D

Daly Francis
Duffy Michl M
Dillard Michael
Dickinson M
Dyer L W
Davids Lawr L
Dodge Martin
Dyer Leigh'n W
Dickinson W O
Dedge W H
Dalton Wm
Dick Warren
Ditt John
Doig John
Downey John
Dekoven John
Durtnall John 2
Days Joseph
Dugdale John
Straford
Davidson Jas
Davis Jas S jr
Dax Jackson
Drake James
De Roode Rudolf
Duffy Jas 2
Dixon J H
Dougherty J C 2
Decker Henry
Day H M
Donovan Tim
Dreker Henry
Davis T F
Dickey G W col
De Rae G T dr
Darrow Geo
Depont Geo
Darby Thos
Dorsey Thos
Dresser Geo F
Davenport Gid W
Dart S M
Downer S
Dayne Silas R
Davidson Frank Pim
Dalg Geo T
Donaldson S H 2
Duane Robt
Davis Eugene
Dancanson R S
Dunsmore Edmond
Day Ralph & Chs
Dowrey Richd
Dean David
Daniels Elias
Dix Dick
Darling C W 2
Dupuy Chas M
Dibble T H
Dexter F H
Dickinson Chs
Dickinson Chs
Dudley bro
Davenport & Martin
Danforth A G
Dodge N S
Day Alfred
Donahue Mark
Dunmead A

E

Easterbrooks M
Eaton Millard F
Ellsworth L 2
Englison distil
Edwards Jos rev
Eleber John
Emory Jas M
Evans Jas T 2
Evans Henry F
English Thos
Ennis G J
Ellis Sam'l
Estell Frank
Engle Robt
Everard E
Evers Eden
Elliott Anthony
Edwards Ruf R
Erskine R R
Enright David S
Egbert Patk
Evers Chas
Elliott Anthony
Ensworth Chs
Eddy & Wilbur
Edmunth Wm

F

Ferrell Henry
Farmer Henry
Fay Tim and J
Fuller Geo
Fiske Theo
Foster Geo
Fergus G W
Fuller Stephen
Fairman Frank
Frank S
Fairman D P
Frome Francis M
Fleming David
Feeney Patrick
Food Patrick
Forester Peter
Florence C W
Fitzpatrick Pet
Fenton Charley C
Fletcher Chas F
Fry Cyrus B
Fletcher C Pas'k
Fisher Peter
Fitzhenry Rich
Franklin R C dr
Frobuck Rosco
Ferrell & co
Fenby A M
Finefield A capt
Fay H
Freyesar Oliver
Ferrell B E
Folsom H B
Fleming L H
Fleerd mr
Fitchmour M
Finn Wm
Franklin Wm
Fitzgerald Wm
Fowler Wm E
Flanigan Jno
Fraveny John
Forsyth John
Fuller John
Fitzgerald John
Fish Jona'n G 2
Fass John
Fory J G
Ford J G
Fairley John
Fox John
Flower J W dr
Fournice Jere'h
Farwell J H F
Fortayer J Tor W
Fischer J W
Fullerton James
Fish Henry
Fairy James
Freeman Henry
Fielle H C
Fink A

G

Gage M & co
Goodwin Anson
Gloyd Byron
Griffith A
Gost Andrew
Gogey Nicholas
Goodrich A B
George Chas H
Green D K
Gorman Patrick
Gage Dan
Grady Patrick G
Girerty Domin'k
Grey E G
Good Edward W
Galaghee Edw'd
Gurnee Robt H
Graham Robt B
Goodale T
Griffiths Saml E
Gill Stephen
Gordon F W
Gilbert G T
Gorman George
Greene Stanley
Greenleaf Thos
Graham Thos
Gleason Thos
Gambon Thos
Green George
Gregory Thos C
Gatner George
Gross George
Goodrich G
Gray J B
Gallagher Jas
Green James F
Goff J M
Gibbs Jas B
Gilchrist James
Gross Joseph A
Grant John
Gow John
Gardner H A
Gordon James
Glass Henry
Green John S
Gale John H
Goodman Jno
Gunel John A
Gillett Hiram
Green Jos J
Green Julius A
Graham John F
Goodwin Jno O P
Gilbert Jno & co
Gregory Wm G
Goodyear Wm
Green Wm H J
Gasse H Sproff 2
Getchell Wm
Gilsinn M A
Geter Louis
Gordon Leander

H

Harvey mr
Harbor Laurin
Hayes Michael
Hackett Michael
Hall Lewis
Hale Wm
Hall Wesley
Harris & co WS
Harkin Wm
Halgran W B
Harris W A
Harding Wm
Halpin John
Hall John
Harris John
Haynie G H 2
Hegeman John
Harper Isaac
Hartwick Jas M
Haymes J M
Hayden James
Haley J H
Berkimer J D
Berkimer Irving
Hatch J
Hannigan Jas M
Hall James
Hayward H O
Hassell G A
Harless G
Hetherington T A
Hawks G W
Hamilton Gilb't
Harter Geo
Harris Thos
Hays Thos
Harrison Thos
Hammett Sam'l
Hand Furnam
Harris S
Harrison S H
Hester Sam'l L
Hempton Sam'l
Hastings Robt
Healy Richard
Helmer R
Heath Emery
Haskill E
Hemmings E G
Hagerty Daniel
Hamlin Reuben
Hall C W
Hard Chas D
Harter E M
Hervey Chas W
Hammond C P
Haywood Benj 6
Henry Otto
Hayden Aaron D
Harpham O H
Harris & bro
Holmes Louis
Hurlbut Morton B
Holbrook L H dr
Hoyt Wm
Hubbert Wm
Hopper Wm
Hirst W & J
Hibbard W C
Humphery Wm H
Hillard & co Wm
Howard C O
Houghton W F
Hutchins & co W
Hickey John
Horton John
Holt J G
Hovey J S
Holloway Jno H
Howard Joseph
Hollman Jas V
Hildreth J H
Hodges Jas
Hutton Jas
Hagg Henry
Horner H
Howarth Henry
Hume Thos D
Hicks G B
Huber Geo W
Howe Geo 2
Hagen Thos
Hinman G P
Higginson G F
Hoyle Thos
Hilton Thos
Hughes & co T B
Hoge G B capt
Hillibrand Fred
Hogett F
Hudson S A
Hills R T
Huff Rich W 2
Hurlburt E F
Hoyt R E
Hoyt Charles
Howell Corn'lus
Hutton Parris S
Howard C O
Hotley B F
Hunter Nelson R
Hitchcock & Poe
Hunter Alex
Hendrickson J S
Harselm G

I

Ideson John B
Irwin John F
Isbister Wm 2
Ironmonger T W
Isham Chas
Isaaceon A capt
Ivison, Phinney & co

J

Jackson mr
Jackson & Duffey
James Barclay
James Samuel
Jillett E S
Jeffers Geo
Jeffery John M
Jeffers T G
Jennings Saml
Jewett & co
Johnston Geo S
Johnston Geo J
Johnston C J
Johnston Andr 2
Johnston Antoni
Jones Jno F H
Jones Jonathan
Jones Joseph C
Jones Valentine
Jones Joshua W
Jones H B
Jones L H
Jones T D
Jones Frank
Jones Sampson
Jones & Laughlin
Jordan Patrk H 2
Judson Wm C

K

Kemp W H
Kieth Leonard
Kipp J Jr H
Kerwin John
Kennedy John
Kerr John
Kennedy James
Kellogg Jas
King Jas
Kennedy H D
Kinedy Henry
Keating Thos
Kitchen Henry
King Geo R & co
Kelley Thos
Kennedy Thornt
Kelton Edwd
Keenan Ross
Kimall Rush B
Kenley David R
Kelley Don J
Kelley C F
Kidder Albert
Keefe Chas
Kerr A S
Kavanaugh Nich
Knapp N H & co
Kline Aaron

L

Lee Geo W
Lenell L J 2
Lawler Michael
Leary M
Lamb Lanson
Larmon Martin
Levy Lewis
Law L P
Lowery mr
Lenard Wm
Lowell Leander
Liton Wm
Lolly Michael
Lukens Wm E
Lacey W capt
Lane John
Long Joseph
Lamb Jas E
Lambon J T
Lewis Jacob
Lyman Geo F
Lingle J
Leigh J A
Lawler J B & co
Lardner J T
Lewis J A
Luchgill V
Leonard H
Lilley Henry
Lyon Geo R
Leighton Fredk
Leonard E 2
Lord E H 2
Lawless Edw
Long Rowland H
Little Eugene
Long David A
Leaden Patrick
Lake David B
Lombard Chas A
Livingston Pierce
Lepper Chas C
Levi Chas
Livingston Samb
Linder Alex
Legrand Patrick
Lewis N A
Loomis & Whitaker
Lyttle Barnard
Losee & Kinne
Lyna Alex B
Lockwood A
Lattimer O H
Linkon & co
Lent O J
Lillie & co
Lang N C
Lanigan And 2
Letch Archibald
Lane Terancio

M

Meehan Mat
Mathison M
Marra Jos
Martland John
Mattock Jno R
Matheson Jno H
Mackin Jno C
Marshall Jos
Magnes Jno
Marr J R
Malone Jas
Marshall Jas M
Mathews Jas
Mason Jas capt
Martin Merrick
Mathers Jos M
Mercer H A 3
Malory Henry
Merrill G H
May G W 2
Merrick Geo G
Martindale S
Merry E L
Magole J A
Martin Edward
Messer & Bro
Meracle E
Mann E B 2
Machen Robert
Mack David
Mahoney David
Maher Dennis
Mare Patrick
Mehan Clement D
Mead Owen
Marsh M M
Martin Ambrose
Magner & M'Adams
Mott Moses L
Morris L J
Moyer Lucian O
Miller L W capt
Moody mr
Mills Wm 2
Moore Wm H
Murphy Martin
Miller Wm
Morrison W
Marton John H
Mitchell Mark
Miller M S
Miller Josiah
Murry John
Mallory John A
Moroney James
Morris A M
Miller H Gates dr
Mills Thos M
Mills Joseph H
Moyer S G
Moore F H
Moore E A
Moore R S
Mills R F
Munson Ransom
Millard David F
Mitchell David T
Morgan dr
Moore D S
Morgan Dat
Moore August C
Morris Nelson
Morrisson N
Metzer S capt
Messena Adam H

Mc

McKindley T & co
McCarthy Michl
McLaffin Myron
McQuaid Michl
McDonald mr
McAllister Wm
McMahon Jno R
McPhall mr
McEwan John
McClarey mr
McClellen Wm
McElhain Wm
McGinnis John
McHenry Wm H
McGovern John
McSweeney Jno
McNelly Jno
McKever Jno
McKeone Jas
McIntosh Jas
McBeth J N
McKenley Jas
McAllister T I 2
McCormick Jas
McCarthy Jas
McCardy Jas
McEwen Jas
McArthur Jas K
McBean Henry
McCooly F G
McCarty Seth L
McDonnell Frank
McBride Saml
McCoy Samuel
McDonnell R R
McMahon Richd
McEldresh O L
McCagherty Edward
McLeod Donald
McMahon Paul Jno
McGrath Patk
McLaughlin Petr
McKee Peter
McMahon Patk

N

Noble Chas
Nash Chas W
Newcomb H B
Noble Edw'd S
Nyman Fay
Norris G H
Nash Thos
Nicholas Urial
Newton Holman J
Newberry Hiram
Newberry J T
Niles H N
Nolan James
Noyes John
Nicholas Joshua
Nevin John
Nichols W E
Noblett Wm
Normandie N H
Nelson B B
Nias mr

O

Ott M C
Ogden M H
Orr Wm
Owens Wm L
Otter Thos W
Ogden O C
Olden Patrick
Oblitz Alex
Osborne bros
O'Brine Patk 2
O'Brine James
O'Connor Nichls
O'Connor Patk
O'Connor Edmd
O'Connor Michl
O'Connell John
O'Donnell John
O'Malley John
O'Neil Edwd
O'Sullivan mr

P

Poucher & Vates
Pulcifer Dan
Palmer & Batcheldor
Prenton L
Phillips Lewis H
Packard Malc'm
Parott Jno
Phelps Wm
Pitts LaCrise
Patterson W H S
Palmer W A
Pope Willard S
Parker W H
Perry W F
Parks hon W H
Pripe Joseph
Parker Jno P
Poonnan Jas L
Pearson Jno
Peterson J C
Pradt Jno O
Pendegrast T
Pinches J A rev
Prince J & Co
Phillips Jacob P
Pering rev J D
Push Jas A
Pickens Jas
Parker Jas
Prushaw Jas R
Patten J A capt
Pitkin H W
Parkhurst H A
Page H H
Palmer Henry
Pool Thos
Phelps Geo S
Pricture Thos
Purington G A
Perry L P
Peas Wm
Pope Fred
Pinkham S S
Prince Saml B sons & co
Prestman P J
Piper Seth
Pemmill Samps'n
Porter F
Pitkin Eddie
Patrick Edwin
Pardy Edwin
Polkeman S F
Patrick F
Powell Elias D
Porter E F
Perkins Edg rev
Parker Ed C
Powers Robin'n
Parks D & co
Pearsons D K
Pierce Chas V
Parmly David
Perry C C
Parkhurst C J
Pepper Pat
Palms Chas
Powers Philip
Pillion Pat
Peters Ben
Palmiter Anson 3
Palmer A K
Potter Nath
Palmer Augus
Prindeville

Q

Quirk Barthol'w
Quinlan Michl

R

Rush Wm
Rand Jas M
Rowsen & Wilson
Ryman Wm
Robinson L L
Rice Mosee
Rice mr
Rusk W T
Ryan Wm
Rehill Wm
Ruby Julius
Roberts Jno L
Ready Jno
Ransley Jno R
Robertson Jno
Reed John G
Reasdall Wm M
Reynolds Jno 2
Reilly Jno
Repecth Joseph
Rutledge Jas
Ryan Jno J
Rice Jas W
Reed J F
Ronehan Jas 2
Reisnor J B
Roberts Jose'h
Rosmer J P
Ramsay Jas
Rolf J Thomps'n
Rurney Jas
Riley Geo
Rodolf H R
Rhoades Gidney S 2
Rogers Jas B
Read Gilbert
Rogers Geo C
Robinson Geo J
Raymond Thos
Rice G H
Randall Geo
Ray S
Russell Frank'n
Redfield Frank
Reel Frank M
Ruggles Saml B
Ryan Edw Jas
Richards Rans'm
Russell E M 2
Reading E dr
Ressiert D K capt
Rowland Chas
Rutherford Day
Rasser Chas H
Ruthar Paul
Reilley P J
Rew Caleb
Recor Emory
Roberts Pratt
Ross Chas M
Riggins Benj F
Richards dr B M
Russell Benj
Reynolds Lusk & co
Rocken & Green
Reese B M
Robie Benj A
Ross Ben
Ryans Alex
Reynolds E
Rich Jas W

S

Sanford Michl
Shields Michl
Seaton L B
Salisbury W
Sayles M F
Savage Wm
Sheehy Jno
Shannon Jno
Seupham Jas
Shumway J P
Sheffield Jas A
Scott Joseph
Shepard Albert
Sheldin Barn'd
Sampson Wm
Smith G W
Sloat Samuel
Spear L
Scofield F S
Sumner Fred
Sunderlin E
Spear Edgar M
Sloman E
Sparling E
Smith Russell
Swift Edward
Springer Davis
Still D A
Stevens D A
Smith David
Stewart Dan B
Smith Peter E
Spafford C H
Smith Patrick
Sullivan P J
Smith Hent col
Sullivan Barney
Steele O P
Stewart & Howe
Sorthum A J
Spafford Stewart & co
Strobridge J A
Stewart A G
Smeeth & co
Stewart Albert
Smith G B
Samtell J D
Sheffield Jas P
Saunders Jesse
Shupe Jas J
Shepard H W
Shoulds Hevell's
Shaffer Henry
Seymour Thos
Sellers Ecool
Scoffan Thos
Scully Thos
Sherlock And'w
Stewart G T
Stocks Thos
Smith Thos
Smith Geo J
Strieclau L S
Seymour & co
Shefferton & bros
Sales & Homes
Stansth & Wilson
Smith & Jones
Smith Sherwood & co
Smith M C prof
Sinns Martin
Steers Wm C
Spain Wm
Strickney Wm
Stovey W F
Smith Michael
Stephen Wm E
Stow W H
Sullivan W N
Sturtevant Jno C
Smith Joseph
Stetson John B
Spears John
Stotzel John
Sizeler Jno W
Sloan John
Sprink John
Starling John
Simpson Jno M
Skelly John
Stevens J capt
Sari Saml
Seaverns Fred A
Sanborn E
Seaton & co
Scovill Robert
Scott C G 2
Shea Patrick
Saniard Chas
Sannon Philip
Shirdin Philip
Shaw prof D R
Shaffer Nicholas
Symmes Timo'y
Smart T H
Strong Geo N
Strunss S P
Smith Geo
Stetson John B
Spang John
Sperry James
Smalley J H
Smith Jas H
Smith James
Spaids J A
Satterly J K
Stimson Jerry
Stone Jas P
Sturgess Jas
Stanton Jas S
Sidebotham J E
Steele J & co
Smith Jas
Sibbeth Henry
Small Henry W
Smith Henry C
Smith H P rev
Skinner Harvey
Small Henry
Slack H J
Stewart H C
Shavels Thos
Smith H P
Stevenson Thos
Sullivan T
Smith Geo J
Somers F B
Sumers Geo F
Smith G L
Stewart Geo W

T

Thornton mr
Taylor James
Tracey Hent
Thayer L C
Todd L O
Thomas W M
Todd Wesley
Tappen Wild D
Took M M rev
Tall W F
Town John E
Terry Jerome W
Timlin James
Tucker Israel
Thomas J W
Train James H
Thomson James
Tracy James
Thayer J N
Thompson J N
Taylor Isaac
Taylor H H
Thompson Harvey M
Taylor J A
Train Harvey
Tagney Thos
Tincklepaugh H
Taylor Thos
Traces Gibbot capt
Townshend G H
Tuthill Geo W
Timmerman G W
Thacker Geo W
Thacker Thos
Taylor Thos
Tallman S A
Turner Fracis W
Taylor Ralph W 2
Tuedet Gideon
Twineham Rude
Tobin Richd
Tillinghast Daul
Tenney D W
Thompson David
Traynor Peter
Trumbull C D R
Turner O A
Thair N O
Tallcott A L

U

Unas W B rev
Upton Samuel P

V

Van Hagen J
Vail John
Van Norman J W
Vandet James
Van Boskirk G W
Vedeor George
Vidles Richd E
Vandenburgh C S
Vanconant David
Vinces Agan

W

Wilson A corp 16th U S Inf
Wood Lothrop V
Wright W m A
Wilds Wm
Winchell Wm
Wilson John A capt
Wilson John G
Willis John
Williams S S R
Walcott Jas
Wood Jas N 2
Wilson Jas B
Wood J P & co
Working J E S
Winters Jas
Woods J N
Winters H W
Wilce Thos
Wood Geo S
Wright Thos
Winchell T J
Wood Frank
Wright Geo W
Wright Silas G
Wright Robert
Wood E F
Wilson D L
Wilson Charles
Woods Dewitt
Wilcox H M
Wilder N S
Wood C J & co
Woodruff A J
Walcott A J
Wood A M
White Hugh L
Warwick & co
Wood & Barns
Willard & Lyman
Willard & Story
White L A capt
Weaver Wm T
Warren Luther B
Wells W R prof
Walker W D
Walker Webb
Welch Wm
Ward John E
West John M
Walsh Jno M
Walsh Jno R
Warren John
Wever John
White John H
Walker J M
Welch F
Wells J H
Ward J W
Walker J D col
Wolpe J F
Walker Urial
Ward Horace N
White H W
Walker Henry P
Walker H E
Webster Howell N
Welton Geo H
Webb Geo S
Warren Geo
Weller Geo
Ward Jim
Walls S J
White S
Wallace Samuel
Wells Frank
Whitehouse Silas
Watson R
Welch R C & co
Welch Edw A
Walker R C
Webber Chas M
Warden A
Watson Robert H V
Wilton Charlie W
Whedon D P
Ward Patrick
White C W & co
Wheeler Chas
Weston Chas M
Wells Alfred
Wales Otis
Watson Alex
White A D
White & Gould
Warner Benj M
Weller John B
Williams C
White Geo Q
Wilson Geo Wdr
Walters Geo A
Wilt Chas

Y

Yeakel Hiram
Young J B

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The Fall Term of this University opens

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Open to Boys of twelve years old and upward, preparing for College or for Business.

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Prof. MATHEWS	History, English Composition, French.

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Prof. JOHNSON, Latin	viz: Livy, Horace, Cicero's Philosophical Works, Tacitus, Terence, Plautus.
Prof. MAHLAR, Science	viz: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology.
Prof. BOOTH	International Law, Constitution of the United States.
Prof. MATHEWS	Belles Lettres, viz: Rhetoric, History, English Composition, Lectures on Style.
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President of the Corporation.

Rev. J. A. SMITH, Secretary.   se9-u177-3t-T-W&M

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session, Oct. 2, 1862, with an attendance undiminished by the war. It adds to its usual facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, peculiar advantages for physical health and culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR the Principal.   sep1-u54-1m-M-W&F

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M., Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 17th. Circulars giving full particulars, will be sent on application to either of the Professors, at Lake Forest to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. S. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago.

Lake Forest, August 18, 1862.   au19-t890-1m

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 15th. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circulars and further information address   S. G. SANGER,

au23-t787 6w   P. O. Box 2796.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, in a safe and agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information with reliable references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1862, Chicago.   se9-u287-3w

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of this school for young ladies, **Misses LANE & BAKER, Principals,** will begin on MONDAY, Sept 22d. Applications may be made on and after that date at the School building, 218 Wabash avenue.   se9-u263-3w

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY,

354 West Randolph Street.

The second year of this institution will commence Monday, Sept. 15th. A limited number of boarders can be received. For applications and further particulars address Miss C. A. GREGG, Principal.

se2-u116 15t   P. O. Box 844.

PALMER'S ACADEMY,

No. 329 Wabash Avenue.

The ninth term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 15th, 1862, at the

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING,

On Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Price of tuition, about one-third less than the usual rates. For Circulars containing particulars, apply at the building.   W. D. PALMER, A. M.,

au30-u72-2w   Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.   au28-1950-6w

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution, in its several departments, will open on THURSDAY, 4th of September next. A military department has been established, and will go into operation under a competent instructor, at the beginning of the term.

Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862.   S. P. DOLBEAR,

au25-t808-2w   Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 Cass street, North Side, Rev. Wm. H. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department, P. G. Berteau, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee. This institution will be re-opened on the 15th of Sept next. For circulars containing particulars, or any other information, apply, at the institution, to

au28-1922-1m   F. C. BERTEAU.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office.

au19-t700-1m   Z. GROVER, Principal.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with its full Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $130,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its grade and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. TERMS—$186 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.   au16-u86-6m

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[au25-1786-3m]

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au7-t314-1y

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630 BAGS RIO COFFEE, good to prime grades, in store. Also,

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au23-1733-1m

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REFERENCES:—Dow & Quirk; Chapin, Wheeler & Co.   au9-1471-1m

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[au3-1433-3m]

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[ap26-p796-6m]

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se26 n147-3m

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au29-1835-1y

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1862.

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ap14-p825-6m

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Also on hand and receiving, EASTERN FAMILY CARRIAGES, from the old and well known manufacturers, J. M. Quimly & Co., Newark, N. J., whose work is surpassed by no one.

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F. H. BROWN, Principal.

GEO. PENNOYER, Manufacturer.

THOS. H. BROWN, Cashier.

sep10-u319

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY. —The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those who are intending to purchase for cash anything in their line of Manufacture, to an inspection of their stock of

READY-MADE CARRIAGES,

And also to their superior stock of material, from which they are constantly manufacturing first-class work. We have lately enlarged our Shops, and have now greater facilities than ever before for filling orders promptly for any desired style of Carriage. We keep constantly on hand, at an advanced stage of manufacture, a large stock of

LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, DOCTORS' AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Please call at our Manufactory and examine our stock.   H. & G. N. WILLETTS,

aug28 n879-1m   Cor. State and 12th sts., Chicago, Ill.

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS

BROOM CORN,

95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95

For sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

The largest stock of

WOODEN WARE,

(Painted and Plain.)

WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,

Cordage, Twine,

CORN BASKETS,

Broom Maker's Stock,

&C., &C., &C.

Ever Brought to this City.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

sep1-u43-1m   95 S Water-st. Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,

Commission Merchants, 246 South Water-st.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CARTHEW & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 65 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4138.

NO HUMBUG!—Peddlars and Traveling Agents are positively making from

$10 to $50 per Day

In selling our Caskets. Call and see them and be convinced. Sole Agents.

Pangeol's Great Variety Store, 166 Lake St.

Military Goods.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—Full Dress

Regulation Hats and Caps,

Gold Embroidered Badges, Wreaths, &c., Shoulder Straps, &c., for sale by

sept1-u68-1m   J. A. SMITH & CO.

MILITARY GOODS.—Just received a large assortment of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, SHOULDER STRAPS, &c.,

At 91 Lake St., Tremont Block.

H. R. CABBERY, Agent.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

REVOLVERS of all kinds,

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.

Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.   GEORGE T. ABBEY,

ap1-1y   176 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. HAYDEN)

No. 130 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS.

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

au5-1887-1y

SUTLERS AND AGENTS.—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes worth more by fifty per cent. than those put up by any other dealer. Large and fresh supplies of Union Stationery always on hand. Also, maps, charts and Union goods of all descriptions. Address F. A. THOMAS, P. O. Box 2823, corner State and Randolph sts., Chicago. Send for a circular, enclosing red stamp.   jy8-s50-1m

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers and it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 CLARK street, (up stairs) OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE, where Sword Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Plumes, Caps, Belts, and everything else wanted of the best quality and cheapest in market.   E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., upstairs.

Dentists.

WM. ALBAUGH,

DENTIST

No. 58 West Randolph Street.

my18-h1-1y

W. J. LAURENCE,

DENTIST,

Office, 10 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.   jy8 s8-1m

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. W. T. WINDIATE becomes a member of our firm from this date.   SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.   sep3-u41-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed.

F. CORTEZ WILSON

W. P. FREEMAN.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.   sep1-u31-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of Morse & Yarwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT MORSE,

M. S. YARWOOD.

Chicago, August 26th, 1862.   au27-1913-1m

DISSOLUTION OF COPART-NERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent of John H. Marshall.

JOHN CLARK,

PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the name of John Clark & Co.

JOHN CLARK,

my10-n30-5m   PAUL JONES.

Clothes Wringers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

THE BEST NOW IN USE, with SOLID RUBBER ROLLERS, Self-Adjusting. LEVER POWER PRESSURE, easily worked and durable. For sale Wholesale and Retail by

E. PECK,

Agent for Illinois, 78 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Agents wanted. Send for Circular and Terms.

au20-1785-1m

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

Julip Straws,

Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,

Feather Dusters,

Fly Brushes,

And all goods in the line of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Headquarters for all kinds of

FISHING TACKLE,

Orders respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouse.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouse, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the first day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouse, for the sum of [illegible] directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouse, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd Monday of October, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Att'y.   sep2-u36-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

W. S. FELKER, Compl't's Sol'r.   au27-1881-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. George W. Bohanan vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-second day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

S. K. DOW, Compl't's Sol'r.   au28-1908-4w

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GIL-BERT, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Sommers and Edward Martin vs. Otto J. Stone, Daniel T. Quirk, Patrick Dunn, William L. Day, Edward M. Price, Lawrence Proudt, [illegible] [illegible]

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY. [illegible]

ABIGAIL F. WALKER,

Administratrix Estate of [illegible]

Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1863.

Cincinnati deports herself creditably in the hour of peril. There is intense feeling; but none of the wild, unreasoning, frenzied panic we have seen in Washington entered into her people, indeed those of this whole region, both in Ohio and Indiana, display the same unflagging heroic devotion which all the loyal States have shown since the beginning of the war. God grant that it may not be squandered by the same folly and imbecility!

The citizens came forward en masse to take the shovel and the gun. Old and young, the militia-men, and the poorest of poor devils earning the smallest of pay, all turned out side by side. Of course, there are a few snaks dragged out of back kitchens, garrets, and cellars, where they were hiding. One fellow of the lower sort was actually found in his wife's clothes, scrubbing away at the wash-tub. He was suddenly stripped of his crinoline, and put in one of the German working parties, which received him with shouts of laughter.

While all have done well, the negroes, as a class, must bear away the palm. When martial law was declared, the contraband colored men tendered their services in any capacity desired. As soon as it became known that they would be accepted, Mayor Hatch's police commenced arresting them everywhere, dragging them away from their houses and places of business without a moment's notice, shutting them up in negro pens, and subjecting them to the grossest abuse and indignity. Mr. Hatch is charged with secession proclivities. Certainly his treatment of the negroes the *enemies* of his police was entirely hostile to them, and many outrages were committed upon that helpless and unoffending class.

On this occasion the same course was pursued. No opportunity was afforded the negroes to volunteer, but they were treated as public enemies. They were taken over the river, ostensibly to work upon the fortifications; but were scattered, detailed as cooks for white regiments, some of them half-starved, and all so much abused, that it finally caused a great outcry.

When Gen. Wallace's attention was called to the matter, he requested Judge William M. Dickson, a prominent citizen, who is related by marriage to President Lincoln, to take the whole matter in charge. Judge Dickson undertook the thankless task: organized the negroes into two regiments of 500 each, made the proper provision for their comfort, and set them at work upon the trenches.

They have accomplished more than any other 600 of the whole 5,000 men upon the fortifications. Their work has been entirely voluntary. Judge Dickson informed them at the outset that all could go home who chose; that it must be entirely a labor of love with them. *Only one man* of the whole number has availed himself of the privilege; the rest have all worked, cheerfully and efficiently. One of the regiments is officered by white captains, the others by negroes. The latter prove so decidedly superior that both regiments will hereafter be commanded by officers of their own race.

They are now actively working, but drilling; and they already go through some of the simpler military movements very creditably. Whenever they appear they are cheered by our troops. Last night, one of the colored regiments, coming off duty for twenty-four hours, marched in front of the headquarters, at the Burnett House, front faced, and gave three rousing cheers for Gen. Wallace, and three more for Judge Dickson. They are not armed.

Gen. Lew Wallace has removed his quarters to Covington, and taken active command of all our forces on the Kentucky shore. Gen. Wrte's order, relieving him from the command of Cincinnati, excites the indignation of his friends.

Heavy guns are mounted on Mount Adams and Mount Jackson, immediately back of the city.

Seven extemporized gunboats are plying on the river. The carry field-pieces, and can run anywhere between Wheeling and Cairo, as several of them draw only fifteen inches of water.

A temporary bridge has been constructed across the Ohio, to give the militia facilities for the passage of troops than the ferries afford.

Of course it will not be proper to describe in detail the preparations which have been made for the reception of the enemy. The cities of Covington and Newport immediately opposite Cincinnati, are separated by the Licking River, which is spanned by a suspension bridge. Their sites are nearly level; but two or three miles back from the river we come to the bluffs—a range of high hills, nearly parallel with it, and commanding the entrances from the interior. Upon their summits batteries of heavy guns are erected; and in the proper relation to those batteries, rifle pits have been dug, only equaled in extent by those which the rebels constructed at Columbus and Fort Donelson, and from which Gen. Halleck crept up to the breastworks of Corinth.

Gen. Wallace has been the animating spirit of all the preparations for defense. He has more energy, vim and practical business talent than any other three Major-Generals in the West. Notwithstanding the prevailing gloom, he had inspired the people and the troops with confidence and something approaching enthusiasm.

I do not know that he is dissatisfied with the abrupt curtailment of his authority, though it is said to be the subject of pungent correspondence between Mr. Wright and himself. At all events, he accepted the inferior position promptly and has gone to work with characteristic energy. "My only object is the duty of second lieutenant," said he, "at such a time as this, I will do it to the best of my ability."

Its unpleasant feature is, that it is a part of the uniform policy toward General Wallace. He ranks Major-General Wright, the commander of this department, and every other general in the west except Grant and McClernand. He has had large experience in camp and battle, and has fully proved himself a capable, successful general. He inspires his men with enthusiasm and never brings disaster to our arms.

But Gen. Halleck has always kept him in subordinate position, and he is under the ban of the pro-slavery West Pointer. During the last month, even while the old Abolitionist Steele's army, was taken from him, and he is unable to obtain any active command. It is a burning shame that such a man should be pursued everywhere, such a general should have been kept from active service, and employed as a mustering officer, and to make speeches to recruits. But Gen. Wallace is a civilian, and did not come into the army through West Point.

Brig.-Gen. H. M. Judah, in command of our forces across the river, was relieved from duty yesterday. Notwithstanding the imminent peril, and the urgent necessity for the utmost vigilance and energy, he was so *disgracefully intoxicated as to be utterly unfit for duty*. This was the case more than once or twice.

Gen. Judah is of the regular army, and seems to be a special pet of Gen. Halleck's, who placed him upon the staff of Gen. Buell, at head of a division before Corinth. When these stories occurred, he was in command of Camp Dennison; and it is said that he will be reinstated in that position. If there is any desire or disposition to punish officials misconduct, his position in the command at Covington, is susceptible of abundant proof.

In spite of all the extravagant estimates of the strength of the invaders, that have obtained currency during the last week, it is well known here that Kirby Smith had hardly 12,000 men when he crossed the Kentucky line. Parties that arrived here three days after the rebels occupied the town, even state that he has not over 10,000. He certainly had only two batteries that he brought from Tennessee. The infantry is poorly clad, one-third without shoes, and was indifferently armed up to the battle of Richmond. The 4,500 stand of arms captured from our troops, however, have since greatly improved their armament. Those that escaped from Lexington report that the rebel fedrates are the "hungriest devils they ever saw." But as they can now luxuriate upon the fat of the Blue Grass region, their voracity will already grown less.

John Morgan's brigade of marauders has certainly joined Kirby Smith within the last few days. Other bands are known to be on the way to him. Recruiting among secession sympathizers for the rebel ranks is also reported to be very lively in Harrison, Bourbon, Fayette, and Woodford counties. Nevertheless, it is not believed in the best informed circles here that Smith has now even more than 16,000 men at his disposal. There are any considerable bodies are trying to join him through Eastern Kentucky under Humphrey Marshall and Cerro Gordo Williams; is not positively known here, only rumors to that effect reaching us.

Letter from Gen. Lee to Jeff. Davis on the Last Battles.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHWESTERN VIR-
GINIA, August 13, 1863.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT:—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your excellency of the progress of this army to that date. General Longstreet's division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of General Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed by the latter with severe loss and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by the troops of the army. Night closed on this day, as stated in his published report, heavily engaged, amounted to 8,000 men.

The enemy being reinforced renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a severe contest ensued, the struggle on the right and centre, and after a fierce combat, which lasted until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, and the extreme fatigue of our troops, alone prevented the capture of the whole army. The enemy fled precipitately by the Warrenton road, and the pursuit was continued on the following day.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River turnpike, with the view of turning his position on the left of September. He was discovered in our front the evening of the 1st of September, and the movement made a splendid attack upon the front and right of our columns, with great impetuosity covering the withdrawal of his artillery and trains. Our position was maintained with slight loss on both sides. Major-General Stuart reports having the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax Court House, and Brigadier-General Robertson at Centreville. Our cavalry pursued the enemy as reported to me, [illegible] to get official

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement in another column of Alcohol Factory for sale.

THE MYSTERY.—A new novel by Mrs. Wood for sale or to loan by Sherlock 112 Dearborn street.

NOTICE.—If Anthony Granahan will call at the office of Justice Holsington, 71 South Clark street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

TO EXHIBITORS.—The office of the Secretary of the World's Horse Fair has been removed from the Fair Grounds to 141 South Dearborn street, where he may be found for two days from 9 o'clock a. m to 12 m.

☞ "Madame Demercel's Mirror of Fall Fashions" and No. 36 of "Leslie's Pictorial History of the War," containing index for first volume, has also been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. WOOD.—"The Mystery," by Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Earls' Heirs," &c., is just published and for sale by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

☞ "The Mystery," a new novel by Mrs. Wood; the "Pioneers," the "Pilot," of the cheap edition of Cooper's novels; also, a fresh supply of "Among the Pines," has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

REGULAR MEETING.—The Regular Business Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur at their rooms, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Monday evening, Sept. 15th, at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Frank Bostock, of the 12th Michigan regiment, who was so highly complimented for his energy and courage in Shiloh, is at present in this city (his old home,) on a furlough. The gallant captain looks none the worse for his twelve months' campaign.

THE CHICAGO CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The repairs to this church are rapidly progressing towards completion, and the opening service will take place on Sunday, Sept. 27th. The Rev. Mr. Hager, the new rector, has officiated in several of our city churches since his arrival among us, and has in every instance made a most favorable impression.

NEW MUSIC.—"The Dying Soldier to his Mother," is the title of a new and beautiful song, published by H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street. The poetry is by Thomas Mackellar; music by A. B. Irving.

The same publisher has also issued a new and attractive quartette, entitled "The Beautiful Bells;" poetry and music by James G. Clark.

RACES AT THE HORSE FAIR GROUNDS.—Two races will come off at the Horse Fair Grounds this (Monday) afternoon—the first mile heats best two in three for 'Bay,' 'Bob' and 'Andy Burt" and Eagle's chestnut filly are entered. In the second, two mile heats, "Memoma," "Kansas" and Twilight are entered. On Tuesday afternoon at the same place, "Geo. Bidwell" and Hasting's sorrel stallion will trot to harness, mile heats best three in five.

ECONOMY.—To the readers of light literature it is an object of some importance to be able to read any of the standard novels either of the most recent publications or those old familiar authors for a few cents. At Sherlock's book and newspaper store, 112 Dearborn street, all the literature of the past or present is constantly in stock, for sale or to loan, Cooper, Dickens, Lover, Lever, Collins, Hugo, Dumas, &c., only ten cents per volume.

HOME FOR AGED AND INDIGENT FEMALES.—An election for Matron of this charitable institution was held on Thursday last, resulting in the choice of Mrs. Huntley. This lady comes highly endorsed, having been for several years the Matron of the House of Mercy in New York city, and late housekeeper of the International Hotel at Niagara Falls. The Home is, we are glad to say, among one of the most prosperous of our public charities.

THE COURTS.—The judges of the Superior Court will resume their sitting on Monday, unless, upon consultation, it shall appear that the public interest will be subserved by a further adjournment to the first Monday in October.

The September term of the Circuit Court of Cook county will open on Monday with a full docket.

The County Court is doing but very little business, and no transactions of public interest are noticeable.

The United States Courts will resume business on the first Monday in October.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—By reference to the theatrical advertisement, it will be seen that the favorite actor, Mr. Couldock, with his daughter, will commence an engagement on Monday evening, in the domestic drama of the "Willow Copse." Miss Couldock has commenced her career as an actress under favorable auspices, and with the tuition of her father, must reach an enviable eminence in a short time. She will undoubtedly meet a hearty welcome from a Chicago audience, who have a high regard for her father, undoubtedly the best representative of domestic drama now on the stage.

SUGAR FLOWERS.—In our notice of the various articles on exhibition at the late fair of the Horticultural Society, we inadvertently omitted a basket of sugar flowers from John Wright's establishment. They were the counterfeit presentments of the real roses and dahlias blossoming about them, and attracted a large share of the attention of visitors. They are now in Wrights widows, 24 Clark street, flanked by a splendid locomotive in the opposite win-dow, fashioned entirely of sugar, and named "Wm. B. Ogden," in compliment to the chairman of the late Pacific Railroad Convention. It is a capital proof of what skillful hands may mould out of sugar.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in Illinois, which closed its sessions in the Bishop's Church in this city on Friday afternoon last, was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever convened in the State. In elections for standing committees and dele-

THE WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.

THE LAST SAD DAY.

Why it was a Failure.

A few after-Fair Reflections

The World's Horse Fair has proved the second recent failure of a large fair in this city. Last year the State Fair, located in the mud of Brighton, went down amid the groans of its official worshippers. This year, hard times, the general war excitement, and some other causes have contributed to a want of financial success. Last year as soon as it lack seemed to strike the exhibition the amount subscribed to the citizen's purses was withdrawn, though made under pledges. The same class of persons this year, who had induced the manager of this exhibition to pursue it under unfavorable circumstances by promising pecuniary aid, have now kept back their support and forfeited their promises. There are very many unfortunate instances in other trades and grounds, small meannesses and backings out of words passed, connected with the present exhibition, which will keep to ventilate at the proper time.

In this, as in the fair of last year, the material for a fair, the stock upon the ground, is ve been most ample and passing expectation but the Managers have made, in both cases, the mistake of allowing it to fall into wrong hands —the hands of those who use fairs for their own purpose, but contribute nothing to their aid.

There might be much said about the benefit of horse fairs any way. Time and space will allow of no labored essay. There has been a great deal of criticism about the value of "the turf;" upon the necessity of encouraging horse racing as promoting the rearing of thoroughbreds, which may be crossed upon the native stock of the country. A great deal of this sort of talk is mere balderdash. Because one man is virtuous shall there be no liquor sold, and because there is no track around Chicago, shall we have no good carriage horses, no fast teams for young fools to break the revenue?

A great deal, too, has been weakly said about the necessity of the success of this present Fair, because of the great importance of a permanent institution of this kind to the welfare of our city. The welfare of our city, and of every other city, would be furthered by the banishment of all such institutions, as they are usually carried on, from their environs. They are made the best possible gambling schools that were ever gotten up. There are, no doubt, honorable exceptions of gentleman sportsmen, but they are exceptions to the rule.

With regard to this Fair, it may be said that the efforts to get it up well have been indefatigable on the part of the Superintendent and Secretary, and that they seem to have succeeded in securing the presence of a magnificent show of valuable horses. The times, the bad weather, and other matters we have spoken of have killed it financially. But it may be said to their honor that the great mass of the horses on the ground are not owned to "exchange," members, finding how finances were coming out, have donated the whole or a portion of the premiums taken by them, to the charities of the city.

THE LAST DAY.

Saturday was very pleasant, a cool wind but a fine and sunny sky. It came too late however. It was "a dead cock in the pit." Everybody felt it to be so, and the exhibition was gone through with languidly as a matter of duty. Three painstaking, indefatigable members of the Executive Committee were at the stand at an early hour for the transaction of business. The chill of the day before had not yet passed from the Equestrian Exhibition, and only a percentage on the first premiums.

Before leaving the vessel, an impromptu meeting was organized by appointing Christian Brown, a schoolmate of Capt. Vaage, Chairman, and Nells Larsen, Secretary, whereupon the following resolutions were passed, with three hearty cheers.

Resolved, That we hailed with joy the intelligence of Capt. Vaage's safe from our Fatherland, foreseeing in it a future intercourse of profit and friendly feeling with our *gamle Norge*.

Resolved, That our hearty acquaintance with Capt. H. J. Vaage of the brig Skiølster, the first vessel in the trade between Bergen and Chicago across the Atlantic, has impressed us with a sense of gratitude towards the enterprising merchants of Bergen, who have so well chosen the man for Vaage's integrity and honor as a gentleman and a high-skilled seaman, and that we augur a frequent and successful arrivals in our harbor, with emigrants from our Fatherland.

Resolved, That in Capt. Vaage's stay in our midst, his pleasant and agreeable qualities have impressed us favorably with him, and we have always found him a most high-toned and honorable gentleman in all intercourse of social life.

Resolved, That we look upon Capt. Vaage's visit as the signs of direct emigration from Norway to Chicago, foreboding from its early proof, entire satisfaction to the originators of such a scheme, but also great benefit to the immigrants themselves, and we wish that the present long and tedious and vexatious overland route through Canada by rail, accompanied often with swindling and robbing of the greenhorn Scandinavian, may be soon changed to the quicker, safer, and cheaper ocean voyage.

Resolved, That we most heartily wish Captain Vaage and his noble vessel a prosperous voyage home, and that on his arrival in Bergen, he will present our greetings to *Gamle Norge*.

Steps have also been taken to build a vessel expressly to trade between Bergen and Chicago, and next season will witness the inauguration of a direct commercial line between the two cities.

THE WOODWORTH RIFLES.—Of the hundreds of flag presentations which have taken place since the beginning of the present war, one of the most interesting came off on Saturday, on the grounds of the University of Chicago. Company A of the 127th Illinois regiment, having taken the name of the Woodworth Rifles, in honor of one of our worthiest citizens, H. H. Woodworth, esq., that gentleman at once ordered an elegant standard for the company; and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies assembled in the beautiful grove fronting the University to witness its formal presentation. Two long tables, loaded with "creature comforts," had been spread under the trees; and at the appointed hour the Rifles marched on the ground, and by a brilliant flank movement charged successfully on the edibles, sweeping all before them. Beef, pork, ham, and chickens were put mercilessly to the knife; fierce fork charges were made on the bread and cake; and small rivers of tea and coffee drunk up by invading hosts. The slaughter of provisions being over, the company drew up in line, and the colors were presented with an eloquent and stirring speech by Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Trinity Church. The doctor was in his happiest vein, and his remarks admirably calculated to fire the zeal of the soldier, and to cheer the heart of the patriot amid the gloom of the present crisis. The colors were accepted in behalf of the company by Capt. A. Judson Burroughs, in a brief, plucky speech, with the right ring in it, which was followed by a spirit-stirring speech by Rev. Dr. Evarts, and a short, telling address by the donor of the colors and of the collation. Songs were then sung by a glee club extemporized for the occasion, and throat-splitting cheers given for the Rifles and their captain, Mr. Woodworth, etc., etc.; after which the assemblage dispersed, some to the University for social chat, and the rest to their homes. The Woodworth Rifles number, at present, eighty-two guns. They are a fine sinewy-looking set of men, full of patriotic enthusiasm, and will strike some hard blows at the rebellion.

BODY RECOVERED.—Saturday afternoon, a conductor on one of the Hyde Park trains notified Coroner James that the body of a man had been found washed ashore at Oak wood station, near the Chicago Ale and Malt Works. The coroner immediately repaired to the spot, and summoning a jury, held an inquest upon the body, which proved to be that of Geo. W. Graham, the fireman of the tug Union, which was wrecked and sunk by an explosion, on the 3d inst. The body was very much mutilated, and in an advanced stage of decomposition. It was identified by the testimony of Patrick Walsh, who recognized several articles found on the body. The verdict was in accordance with the facts heretofore made public.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Duffy, whose name is synonymous with capital cigars, is constantly receiving tobacco in all its forms—shewing and smoking, of the very best brands. Those addicted to the weed will find at his stand, under the Tremont, the choicest brands of cigars, and a capital assortment of pipes, with smoking and chewing tobacco of all grades, to suit all tastes. The most fastidious Nicotianist cannot fail to be suited. If people will smoke, Duffy must remain a necessity in the community, and as such he entirely meets all needs. Smoking and chewers will do well to make a note, give him a call, and test his imported and native.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular business meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member is desired to be present and confer with reference to the present and future labors of utmost importance to our people at home and our brethren in the field.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 239 Randolph street. sa28-1m.

☞ Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." sept7-3m1-tr

DIED.

Sept. 10th, 1863, of Bilious Fever, Lieut. JAMES SMITH, of Company F, 8th Illinois Cavalry, on board the steamer Connecticut, on his way from Helena, Ark., to Chicago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1863.

Currency still remains scarce, and exchange is the governing dollar, but there is no variation in quotations—Middlings buying; premium offering. Gold declined 1 per cent to-day, and is now quoted at 127. Silver is worth 11½. Good bond Treasury Notes went up to 103. The business for the past week has been exceedingly good —never being.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1863.

First Board—Stocks active and better.

Illinois Central bonds	101	Michigan Southern	81½
Chic & Rock Island	97¾	Mich guaranteed	68½
Chic., Bur & Quin.	87	Mich Central	93¾
Galena & Chicago	97	Reading	90¾
Ill Central scrip	68½	Pitts., Ft. W & Chi	98

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s of '81 reg.	99½	Demand Notes	103½
U. S. 6s coupons	99½	1 year certificates	94¾

Second Board—Stocks dull.

Chic & R I	67½	Hudson	33¾
Clev & Toledo	79¾	Erie	39¾
Galena & Chicago	73¾	N. Y. Central	78½
Clev & Pitts'b'g	85	Pacific Mail	111
Mich. Sou. guar	69½	Missouri 6s	64¾
Reading	89½	Mich Central	89¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 coupons	99½	Treas. 7.3-10	103½
U. S. 6s '64 coupons	99½		

MONEY MARKET.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent on call; 6@6½ per cent. for prime paper.

Sterling exchange—Dull at 180¾ for Bankor's bills.

American gold lower and dull 118¾@118¾ per cent. premium.

California Gold bars nominal.

Government stocks firmer; U. S. 6s of '81 at 99¾@99¾. 7-3-10 Treasury notes at 103¾.

Exports of specie to-day, $502,360.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 12, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Barley bush.
Canal	1400	5000	11000	851	310	
GALENA	1800	10000	20000	2000	1400	
R. R.	900	4000	7000	800	250	
CHICAGO	1000	6000	10000	1000	500	
CHARTER	600	3000	5000	500	325	427
C. & R. I.	1000	6000	10000	1000	500	
ALTON & LER.	434	3700	5113	700		
Total	8334	64000	178026	28200	1625	3602

	Beef Cattle.	Live Hogs.	Sheep.	High Wool.	Wines.	Hides.
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	Bbls.	No.
Canal						
GALENA	151	180				4070
R. R.	4600	70				6140
CHICAGO	1459	140	700	6709	103	6310
CHARTER	5400	300	3077	4418	195	5083
C. & R. I.	1000	53	136			12176
ALTON & LER.	342	295	295			350
Total	13052	1038	4208	11127	298	43129

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour Wheat bbls.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Bar bush.
To Buffalo	4500	16950	47800		
To Ft Colborne			13245		
To Kingston			2000		
To Kingston		19875			
Total	4500	36825	63045		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 12.

Receipts.			Receipts.	
Flour, bbls	1,400	Barley, bu		700
Wheat, bu	5,149	Seeds, lbs		95,100
Corn, bu	11,000	Hides, No		1,000
Oats, bu	11,000	Lumber, ft		971,000
Rye, bu	350	Shingles, no		78,000

Shipments.			
Flour, bbls	1,000	Corn, bu	1,000
Wheat, bu	1,000	Oats, bu	1,000
Rye, bu	1,000	Barley, bu	1,000

Lake freights rather quiet at yesterday's decline. Engagements were made at 9c for corn and 10c for wheat to Buffalo, but the demand was principally for small vessels. There was some inquiry for vessels to Kingston, but none offered.

Milwaukee Grain Market—Sept. 12.

Received, 46,646 bu. wheat and 1,198 brls. flour.

The *Sentinel* reports: The market opened nominally 1c lower, but after the New York dispatches arrived, recovered and advanced 1c. This improvement did not produce an active market, however, as the receipts were light. Sales amounted to about 15,000 bu. at 83¾@88 for No. 1, and 70@81c for No. 2.

Freights dull, with a downward tendency. Charters were 17½c to Kingston.

Baltimore Provision Market, Sept. 11.

We hear of no material importance to day, transactions being confined to jobbing lots of bacon within the range of our quotations, viz: Pork, eastern mess, $7.00; prime mess, $6.50@6.75; prime, $5.50@6.00 ₩ bbl. Beef—Baltimore No. 1 $13.25@13.50, and mess $15.00@16.50 ₩ bbl. Bacon —Shoulders, packed, 11@11½; hams, 14@14½; plain hams 13½@13¾; and sugar cured fancy hams 12¾@13¾ ₩ lb. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 9½@9¾; rib sides, 11½@11¾; hams 12¾@13 ₩ lb. Lard—Butchers 8½c, western in bris and thrces 9½@10c, do in kegs (regular packages) 10c ₩ lb.—*Com. Advertiser.*

New York Cotton Market—Sept. 12.

The market is dull and heavy, with sales to-day less firm; sales of middling uplands and do. gulfs at 97@97½c.—*Tribune.*

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Are easier at yesterday's decline—the charters were: Schr. Major Anderson, wheat at 10c; schr. Mary Collins, George Foote and Oneida Chief, corn at 9c—all to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6,388 brls; shipments, 4,500 brls. The market is neglected and dull. Sales were as follows: 80 brls "Hall's Challenge" at $5.45 del; 100 brls "Bartlett's XX" choice Spring Extra at $4 80 del; 140 brls "Favorite of the Union," and 60 brls "Shell Rock" at $4.60 del; 80 brls "Tennessee Valley" at $4.90 del; 100 brls "Dixon" at $4.85 del; 50 brls Rye Flour at $3.85 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 64,958 bu; shipments, 36,325 bu. The market opened firm and advanced 1@1½c, and closed heavy at the latter prices. The following are the New York dispatches were received. Sales were made at $1.09 for No. 1 Red; Winter; 90@91c for No 2 Red; 80@88c for Rejected Winter; 97@98c for No 1 Spring; 78@80c for No 2 Spring, and Rejected spring at 68@87c. There were very few buyers in the Four market and yesterday's prices were scarcely obtained. To effect sales of moment holders would have had to submit to a decline of 5 @10c ₩ barrel.

Corn was less active but prices were firmer. Sales were made at 80½c afloat, for High Mixed; 79@87½c afloat and in store for Mixed; 81c in store for Yellow and 82@83c in store for Rejected.

Oats were very dull and declined 1@1½c, with little or no sale. Rye was in active request and firm. About 9,000 bushels changed hands at 49@49½c for No 1 and 48@48½c for Rejected. Barley was dull and heavy. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Provisions inactive. Prime mess pork 1c lower and lard 1c lower, both nominally. Shipping meats quiet and firm; sales 75 pkgs at 4½@ 5c for shoulders and 9½@9¾c for clear. Bacon steady; sales 25 brls bulk sides at 6¾c. Lard more active and firmer; sales 2 900 brls at 8½@9c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm at 7½@8½c.

OSWEGO, Sept. 12.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; sales 5,000 bu. winter red Ohio on private terms; last night, 15,000 bu. red Ohio at $1.13@1.14, and 9,000 bu. red Indiana at $1.14. Barley—Nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 4@6c; wheat 10c; corn 10½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—4,000 bu wheat, 7,000 bu. corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—6,100 bu. wheat, 13,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Sept. 12

Schr International, Sullivan, Sarnia, 26 cds wood
Schr Perry Hannah, Crawford, Saring, 18 m lumber
Schr B F Dary, Lewis, Kingston, 150 brls salt.
Schr Adam Thorne, Johnson, Greenbush, 65 cds wood.
Schr E L Dore, Childs, Bay City, 100 m lumber, 650 m shingles.
Schr R H Harmon, Burk, Cleveland, 195 tons coal.
Schr Jane Miller, Bunting, Buffalo, 300 tons salt.
Bark American Union, Nickerson, Buffalo 400 tons coal.
Bark Sarah Comstock, Buffalo, 300 tons salt.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Grand River, 95 cds wood.
Schr St Paul, Shea, Presque Isle, 36 tons coal.
Schr J W Nichols, Miller, Buffalo, 1,200 brls fish.
Schr Rosemary Rogers, Welch, Detroit, 30 cds wood.
Schr Two Brothers, Johnson, Manitowoc, 25 cds wood.

CLEARED.....Sept. 12.

Prop Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburg, 1,600 brls flour, 558 brls pork.
Prop Buffalo, Douglass, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, Napier, St. Joseph, Manitou.
Prop F W Backus, Chamberlain, Ontonagon, 2,926 brls salt, 3,000 brls of the pickerel and lake herring.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Oconto.
Schr Annie Thorland, Johnson, Greenbush.
Schr Transit, Boyt, Manitowoc.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Two Rivers.
Schr Two Brothers, Johnson, Manitowoc.
Schr Belle Stevens, Wilkinson, St. Joseph.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc.
Schr Sailor Boy, Hansen, Manitowoc.
Prop Westchester, Burns, Menominee.
Prop Kinsman, Nelson, Pentwaville.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand Haven.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Pentwaville.
Schr Wm Aldrich, Simpson, Two Rivers.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 12, 1863.

UP—Props. Ogdensburgh, Iowa. Barks West. Orphan, Invincible, Oconto. Brig Pilgrim. Schrs. Marcy, Mediterranean, San Jacinto, Perry, Hinde, Grey, Monstatineer, Ogdensburgh, Ellen Williams, Nicaragua, Plymouth, Johnson, Parkman, Allen, Turk, Hoppock, Newhall, Contest, Milwaukee Belle, Steele.

DOWN—Props. Adriatic, Sun. Barks Chicago, E. J. C. L., Ravenna, Creole, Ravaon, Buffalo, Hero, Sunshine, Hart. Brigs Stelpaer, Montezuma, Saxon, Fanny Gardiner, Dove, Frontier. Schrs. Dart, Scott, Arctarus, Baltic, Queen of the Lakes, Vernon, Lone Star, Rotara, Three Bells, Dispatch, Fortune, Milan, Syracuse, Sister, Monsoon, Douglas.

DETROIT, Sept. 14, 1863.

BOUND UP.—Propeller Mayflower; bark Mist, Anderson, Canada. Fleece; shooners Courtwright, Simms, Logan, Culver, Fashion, Dolphin, Light, El Tempo.

DOWN.—Propeller Merchant, Fountain; bark Mist, Pierson; brig Hutchinson; schooner Cayahoga, Ronnie Doon, DeWitt, Reindeer, Hagar, Florence, Lady of the Lakes, Oak.

Bark Constitution and schooner Ogden collided on Lake Huron—both seriously damaged.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Prop. Mayflower; bark Unadilla; schr. Hamilton, R. Metz, R. Campbell, Elias Logan.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Prop. Tonawanda; bark Oneonta; schr. Morning Light, Frolic, Elias Logan.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. H. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West. Where from. Where to.

On the 10th September—

Bark Mary Jane,	St. Catharines,	Chicago.
Schr Com. Foote,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.

On the 11th—

Prop West,	Montreal,	Chicago.
Prop Ogdensburgh,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Bark W P Allen, Jr	Oswego,	Chicago.

Vessels bound East. Where from. Where to.

On the 10th of September—

Prop Colonist,	Chicago,	Montreal.

On the 11th—

Prop Cleveland,	Chicago,	Ogdensburgh.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....Sept. 12.

Boston, Ut'ca, 3,300 bu corn.
C W Zimmerman, La Salle, 3,409 bu corn, 342 bu wheat.
Abbey Scragar, 5,970 bu corn.
Hiram Slate, La Salle, 3,600 bu corn, 132 bu rye, 268 bu wheat.
Wing and Wing, La Salle, 3,000 bu corn.
Progress, La Salle, 3,500 bu corn.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn, 32,100 lbs seeds.
Progress, La Salle, 5,800 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
Hiawatha, La Salle, 3,000 bu corn.
Brilliant, La Salle, 3,300 bu corn, 116 bu rye, 313 bu wheat.
Monarch, Joliet, 4,000 bu oats.
Humboldt, Joliet, 4,000 bu corn, 300 bu wheat.
Republic, Morris, 12,000 lbs coal.
T H Hudson, Ann Sable, 5,000 bu corn, 4,000 lbs resin.
Prairie State, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn, 700 bu wheat.

CLEARED.....Sept. 12.

Cayuga, Lockport.
Nautilus, La Salle, 208,116 lbs flour.
B Cooley, Joliet.
Chicago, Joliet.
A Lincoln, La Salle.
John Hale, 20,619 ft lumber.
Farson Brownlow, La Salle, 1,000 lbs molasses.
J D Leonard, La Salle, 143,000 ft lumber, 75 m shingles.
Lockport, Lockport.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Univatel, La Salle.
Republic, Morris, 1,319 ft lumber, 700 ft siding, 1 m shingles, 1 casks.
Buckeye, La Salle.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Lucia, Joliet.
Empress, La Salle.
E J Gombell, Ottawa, 71,384 ft lumber.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1863.

Currency still remains scarce, and exchange is the governing dollar, but there is no variation in quotations—Middlings buying; premium offering. Gold declined 1 per cent to-day, and is now quoted at 127. Silver is worth